FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 034

19 February 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

'Text' of TASS Statement on Disarmament AA 1
New Socialist Initiative at MBFR Talks Reported AA 2
[Ivanov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'Writer and Contemporary Times' Program CC 1
[Chakovskiy]
Kavernez Views National, International Issues CC 7
[Budapest]
PRAVDA, TASS Criticize Kirkpatrick Remarks CC 9
Vasileyev's 'Rejoinder' in PRAVDA CC 9
Lyuty on Criticism of UN CC 10
Weekly Contrasts Socialist, Western Democracy CC 11
[Zarechkin in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 3 Feb]
Comparison of PRAVDA on Tikhonov Interview CC 12
[16 Feb]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Tells Newsmen 'Hard Times' Ahead for U.S. A 1
TASS Report A 1
U.S. Treatment of Allies on Gas Deal Assailed A 2
[IZVESTIYA 18 Feb]
IZVESTIYA Sees U.S. Obsession With Sanctions [10 Feb] A 2
Canadian Senator Says Ship Sank Going to Oil Rig A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

USSR 'Hypothetical Enemy' in U.S.-Japan Maneuvers [Vykhukhalev] C 1
Plant Equipment, Technical Support for DPRK C 1

EASTERN EUROPE

CIA Linked With Polish Subversive Groups F 1
U.S. Sanctions on Poland: 'Strange Solicitude' F 2
West Spreads Rumor of Soviet Soldiers in Poland F 3
[VALSTIECIU LAIKRASTIS 23 Jan]

WESTERN EUROPE

Haig Visit to Portugal 'Purely Military' G 1
Commentary Hits New U.S. Missiles for FRG G 1
[Mikhailov in PRAVDA]
Schmidt's N.Y. TIMES Interview on Gas Deal Noted G 1
Reportage on Current Situation in Turkey G 2
Western Pressure G 2
Torture Reported [PRAVDA 6 Feb] G 2
Turkish Front Formed [PRAVDA 11 Feb] G 3
Communique on Meeting of Turkish Parties Viewed G 3
CPSU Secretary Ponomarev Meets Swedish CP Leader G 4
Finnish President To Visit in Early March G 4
French Ambassador Meets Shitikov, Ruben G 5
Shitikov 2 Feb [IZVESTIYA 4 Feb] G 5
Ruben 4 Feb [IZVESTIYA 6 Feb] G 5
Kuznetsov Receives New Swiss Envoy 16 Feb G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Policy Main Reason for Mideast Crisis H 1
[Primakov in PRAVDA 19 Feb]
U.S. Seen Backing Muslim Brotherhood in Syria [Arutyunov] H 1
Mubarak Seeks Course More Independent of U.S. H 2
[Bovin in IZVESTIYA 17 Feb]
U.S. Seeking Allies Among 'Defeatist Arab Circles' H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

S. Africa Accused of 'Liquidating' TU Leaders J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ex-CIA Deputy Director Secretly Visits Guatemala K 1
U.S. Military Maneuvers in Panama Scored K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

AFP Reports Staircase Collapse in Moscow Subway R 1
Lisbon on Confirmation R 1
Supreme Soviet Decorates TU-154 Crew for Bravery R 1
Kiselev Comments on Education of Leaders R 2
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Feb]
Kiselev Attends Belorussian Artists Congress R 5
Rashidov Delivers Speech to Uzbek Party Aktiv R 5
Grishin, Ustinov at Moscow Unveiling Ceremony R 5
Ponomarev Attends Education Workers Congress R 5
Conference Held on Defense of Socialist Gains R 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Feb]
Coal Miners TU Chief Interviewed on Union Role R 6
Doyev Comments on Jehova's Witnesses Activity R 7
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 9 Jan]
Aliyev Greets Composers Union First Secretary R 9
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 21 Jan]
Aliyev Meets With Health Resort Specialists R 9
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 14 Jan]

Latvian Supreme Soviet Adopts State Plans R 10
Opening Session [SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 4 Dec] R 10
Concluding Actions [SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 5 Dec] R 11
Estonian Supreme Soviet Considers Plans R 12
Opening Session [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 2 Dec] R 12
Concluding Session [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 3 Dec] R 13

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR Socialist Pledges for 1982 Adopted S 1
[PRAVDA 2 Feb]
Moskovskaya Oblast Socialist Pledges Reported S 1
[IZVESTIYA 20 Jan]
Briefs: New Extraction Region; Gas Pipeline; S 2
Gas Pipeline Construction; Ukrainian AES;
Navigation, Shipping Experiment; Ashtarak Land Reclamation

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 16-18 Feb Reported T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Hagfors Reports First 1982 USSR Nuclear Test [AFP] U 1
Academician Sees Chemical Uses of Nuclear Energy U 1
[Kolotyrkin in SOTIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 7 Feb]
Cosmos-1340 Launched, 'Functioning Normally' U 1
Space Stations Proceeding According to Plan U 1
Success of Laser Projection Microscope Noted U 2
Briefs: Yerevan Medical Institute U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Speech at Military Awards Ceremony V 1
Deputy Defense Minister at Komsomol Meeting V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Feb]
Theft, Misuse of Aircraft Spirit Protested V 1
[Sorokin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Feb]

'TEXT' OF TASS STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

LD181642 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 18 Feb 82

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS -- Follows the full text of a TASS statement:

"The Government of the United States is advancing ever further along the dangerous road of building up arsenals of various types of weapons of mass annihilation.

"The commencement of the large-scale production of neutron warheads, a particularly inhuman variety of nuclear weapons, the very thought of the possibility of the use of which generates a feeling of indignation in all peaceloving people, was announced in Washington last August.

"Following this, in October 1981, the Government of the United States announced a comprehensive plan of developing strategic nuclear armaments of the United States of unprecedented scope, including the creation and deployment of land-launched and sea-launched intercontinental ballistic missiles of a new generation, heavy bombers and cruise missiles of a big range.

"While several days ago President Ronald Reagan announced a multi-billion program of the 'chemical rearmament' of the United States. It turns out that the huge stockpiles of toxic agents -- this yet another terrible means for the mass annihilation of people -- in the possession of the United States, are already not enough for the American Government. Now it is planned to equip the American Armed Forces with several million charges filled with a new, even more lethal nerve gas mixture (the so-called binary charges).

"The decision to speedily launch the production of toxic agents forcefully shows why the United States has been avoiding for many years the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting chemical weapons.

"Today it is clear to everyone that Washington refused to continue the talks conducted earlier with the Soviet Union on this matter because of its fears that the prospect for reaching agreement that emerged during the talks could hamper the implementation of the plan for the 'chemical rearmament' of the United States that seems to have neen conceived long ago.

"Undoubtedly, it was not accidential but quite indicative that the United States was the only one of the 157 U.N. member-countries to vote against the adoption by the general assembly of a resolution urging all the states to refrain from the production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and from their placement on the territories of those countries which do not have them at the moment.

"Obviously, in an effort to prepare the world public opinion to the announcement of its decision about large-scale production of new chemical weapons and striving to justify this decision somehow, Washington resorted in advance to its favourite method -- to slanderous allegations that the Soviet Union has used or is about to use toxic agents either in Afghanistan or in the jungle of Southeast Asia. This is a dirty concoction which cannot cast a slur on the honest and consistent line of the Soviet Union which unlike the United States, was among the first to join the 1925 Geneva protocol on banning chemical weapons. The Soviet Union declared and declares for outlawing this criminal means of warfare and destroying all its stockpiles. It never used toxic warfare agents anywhere.

"But as to the United States, the world has not forgotten how in the years of the American aggression in Indo-China tens of thousands of tons of chemicals were dropped on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, brought about mass loss of human life and inflicted irreparable damage to the nature of that region.

"Also known is the origin of the toxic substances used against Afghanistan's peaceful population by the bandit formations -- these substances were manufactured in the United States.

"The barbaric nature of the weapons that are being modernised and built up by Washington is matched by the perfidious plans of using them that are being hatched there.

"It is not concealed in the United States that as it sees it chemical war is to be conducted in densely populated areas of Europe and other continents. Also serving this criminal aim are the plans, that are now being disucssed in the United States, of fitting the new chemical warheads on cruise missiles, aviation bombs and artillery shells, large quantities of which it is intended to deploy in European countries as part of the American forward-based weapons.

"Speaking in the United States Congress on September 15, 1981 the representative of the Pentagon openly admitted that the purpose of the fitting out of the American Army with the latest toxic agents is to have the possibility to wage a large-scale chemical war in Europe. This is yet another manifestation of Washington's 'Atlantic solidarity' in respect of its allies.

"The plans for turning whole continents into gas chambers that are being laid with cold-blooded cynicism are another illustration of the true worth of Washington's hypocritical talk about 'human rights'.

"It is the immediate duty of all the nations, all honest people in the world to prevent the horrible crime against peace and humanity that is in the making.

"The aggressor will not avoid retribution whatever weapons -- nuclear, neutron, chemical or any other -- he uses to unleash war.

"The runaway arms buildup, including the buildup of chemical weapons, will not bring any dividends to its initiators nor strengthen anyone's security. International security can only be ensured through negotiations, by a search for decisions aimed at effective disarmament measures, including a ban on chemical weapons.

"The Soviet Union strongly advocates this course."

NEW SOCIALIST INITIATIVE AT MBFR TALKS REPORTED

LD181338 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 18 Feb 82

[By TASS Correspondent Vadim Ivanov]

[Text] Vienna, 18 Feb TASS -- Socialist countries have put forward a new important initiative at the Vienna talks. The Polish delegation, acting on behalf of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia -- direct participants in the talks -- officially tabled a draft "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe at the First Stage."

By its nature it is a comprehensive document containing all necessary components of an accord which makes it possible to start practical reduction of the level of military confrontation in the centre of the European continent. The draft synthesises and generalises the results of lengthy discussions in the Austrian capital. It balances carefully the security interests of all the states taking part in the Vienna forum -- socialist and capitalist, big and small, direct participants and countries having a special status at the talks.

What are the chief provisions of the draft agreement?

It clearly formulates the ultimate goal of the talks -- reduction, as a result of two stages of cuts, of the overall aggregate numerical strength of the armed forces of each side (alliance) down to the equal collective levels of 900,000 men each, including land troops -- 700,000 men each, and airforce -- 200,000 men each. The concept of parity and

It clearly formulates the ultimate goal of the talks -- reduction, as a result of two stages of cuts, of the overall aggregate numerical strength of the armed forces of each side (alliance) down to the equal collective levels of 900,000 men each, including land troops -- 700,000 men each, and airforce -- 200,000 men each. The concept of parity and collectivity is thus endorsed in the draft agreement.

The first stage provides for the reduction and limitation of the troops and armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union would cut its land troops in Central Europe by 20,000, the United States by 13,000 men. Concrete composition of the reduced land troops and armaments is proposed to be recorded in a special protocal attached to the agreement. The reduced troops would be withdrawn within the national borders of their states and would be deployed in new places without damaging the security of states participating in the talks with a special status.

Simultaneously with the reduction of troops and armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States, the other parties to the agreement, according to the draft, are to freeze the numerical strength of their armed forces -- each side on a collective basis -- for the period of the agreement's validity.

With a view to ensuring connection between the first and the second stages and integrity of the process of cuts, the draft provides for the obligation of all the parties to the agreement to cut their troops and armaments at the second stage on a roughly proportionate basis.

The draft provision on the mechanism of maintaining the agreed partiy of the numerical strength of the sides' armed forces in Central Europe after the completion of the two stages of cuts is intended to serve the same goals. A rule is envisaged, in particular, under which none of the parties to the agreement should have in Central Europe armed forces with a numerical strength exceeding 50 percent of the collective levels of 900,000 men, fixed for each alliance.

Finally, the draft includes provisions on measures to ensure observance of the agreement: Mutual notification of the beginning and completion of practical steps on reduction, creation of temporary posts to monitor the pull-out of troops and armaments; use of national technical control means, creation of an appropriate mechanism of consultations, etc. Such are the outlines of the draft first agreement submitted by the socialist countries.

How would Europe benefit from such an agreement? First of all, the agreement would put a certain limit to the further buildup of armed forces and armaments in the centre of the European Continent where their concentration has already achieved dangerous proportions. It would launch the process of the mutual reduction of military potentials. It would show that it is possible, given the political will from both sides, to achieve mutually acceptable decisions even on the most complicated problems.

By strengthening trust between countries, it would pave the way for further practical steps towards military-political detente. It would show that it is possible, without forgoing the interests of one's security and without upsetting the existing approximate balance of forces, to maintain this balance at a lower level.

The new initiative of the socialist countries makes it possible to break the deadlock at the Vienna talks, to impart to them a really business-like and constructive character, and achieve at them first practical results.

The socialist countries have thus uttered once again their weighty word in favour of peace and military detente. It is up to the West now to respond.

'WRITER AND CONTEMPORARY TIMES' PROGRAM

LD181526 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0720 GMT 14 Feb 82

["The Writer and Contemporary Times" program presented by Aleksandr Chakovskiy who answers studio audience's questions; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I would like to say a few words to the point. I would like you to look at me with your eyes wide open. This does not mean that I demand attention -- we are masters of our attention -- but just so that you know ahead of time what you can demand from me and what you cannot, what I can promise you and what I cannot. I would like to tell you this frankly at the beginning of our program: I am not a Delphic oracle or a Pythian and it is quite useless to demand that I give skilled answers to questions which are alien to me because of my profession, my education and so on. So I simply will be unable to answer some questions because of insufficient competence.

So let us begin. You will ask me a question, if you wish, in any form. That is, there are only two forms: written questions -- please, if you wish, there is here a box on a chair where you can put your questions -- or verbally. There are a large number of microphones here and I think that from whichever position you speak, it will be heard. I will answer.

[Question] Is there some center for the study of public opinion in USSR?

[Answer] Yes, yes. [as heard]

[Question] Your newspaper publishes many sharply critical articles but in review volumes of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA over a period of years, you will note that the same shortcomings are continually criticized. Can you then consider the work of the newspaper in the field of criticism of shortcomings effective if there is little change?

[Answer] You are applauding in vain, boys. I am a cunning man. I will give you an answer straightaway. In your city, for so many years there must have been these or other shortcomings, and you see them every day and criticize them. Can you say that as a result all have been eliminated? I doubt it. And, of course, I have not taken your city as a negative example. I can put any other city, including my beloved Moscow, in that place. I do not understand one thing: why is it that some God has given us the gift of living without difficulties? What saint? We are building an unprecedented society in the world. We have experienced so much suffering, so many hardships, and in our subconscious we thing as follows: Because it is socialism everything must be all right. There is no such thing. Socialism does not mean that there could not be 3 years of poor crops; socialism does not mean there cannot be an arms race to which we have to respond, and many other questions to which I shall return.

[Question] Has your open letter reached Carter and what was the reaction?

[Answer] God alone knows whether my letter has reached the great democrat Carter, the fighter for freedom who replies to every human cry. However, the editorial board received an article about Afghanistan from the U.S. ambassador. Some time after that I was to go to the U.S. to open a correspondents' center there and I was refused a visa. So it looks as though the letter did arrive. I think it arrived.

[Question] Esteemed Aleksandr Borisovich. In connection with President Reagan's latest statements, what can you say about the future of Soviet-American relations, what are your forecasts?

[Answer] Yes, this is a very important and difficult question. Well comrades, let us imagine that this [stage curtain] -- is a map of the world. Comrades, close your eyes -- but just for a moment, as it is dangerous to close them for a longer time -- only for a moment. And remember that 2,500 American and NATO military objects are surrounding our country and the socialist world. From Greenland, Iceland, Alaska to the Middle East, from Europe which is so saturated with arms that it is difficult to grow a flower there, to Japan.

And with all that we are being told: This is still too little and that by 1983 we shall deploy over 700 more cruise missiles, Pershings and so forth. And then we shall be more or less satisfied, or rather not. We intend in the current millenium [as heard] to spend $1.5 trillion for armaments. 1.5 trillion. Dear comrades, have you ever come across such figures in your daily life? Well, I do not know, in the encyclopedia -- in the children's encyclopedia -- or maybe the astronomers and so forth, we have read -- and I do not know -- that the distance between the earth and some other galaxy is so many trillion light years and so forth, but only in that context. But here it is a matter of money being invested in the production of weapons for the mass destruction of people.

And when I happened to be in the FRG, at the time Leonid Ilich made his visit to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt -- truly, we were in Bavaria, we were not in Bonn at that time -- and at that time Reagan announced that he was willing to talk with the Russians. At first there was noise and publicity: Russians, it is now up to you, the American President is ready to have talks with you. If you do not go to talks with him then that means that you are stubborn. He is for the zero option. The famous zero option! I started sorting out the meaning. You know Reagan has put a number of conditions connected with removal or withdrawal of medium-range missiles deployed on our Western borders for the purpose of making these borders secure. And there is a cunning thing here, comrades. We can reach America, and it is even disgusting to talks about it because all these theories of preventing strike, isolated war, which are being thought out by the warmongers. They are completely alien to us, Soviet people.

Nevertheless, let us talk as realists. For us to reach America, let us say to return its strike, we shall have to send a ballistic missile which must cross the ocean, yes? And America has at its disposal medium-range missiles which are near us. And they do not have to cross any ocean and thus all the medium-range missiles for America, in connection with aggression against the Soviet Union, become also ballistic missiles. And so Reagan said: Remove your missiles -- and they especially dislike one of our missiles which they call the SS-20, which is a perfected SS-4 and SS-5 missile -- withdraw your missiles so that they cannot be seen, and then I will think whether in 1983 I shall arm NATO countries with new Pershing and cruise missiles. I read that and could not believe my eyes, and there were fools all around. You see, there are proposals: zero option. Reagan has at last understood that it is necessary to come to an agreement, that a bad peace is better than a good fight.

When that phantasmagoria reached me I was in a television discussion in the FRG, and when I was asked the question: What is your attitude toward the zero option submitted by Reagan, I said: Allow me to explain my attitude with the aid of an example. There you are, mein liebe herr, living in a house. You have a large family, a number of generations, granddaughters, a large house. Your house has been surrounded on every side with firewood, gunpowder -- well I don't know, all kinds of flammable materials. What do you do? You want to defend your house and your family. In the given allegory you acquire fire extinguishers, sand, some kind of masks against gas and smoke, and so forth. When the representatives of the gangsters who surrounded your house with all that tell you: all right, we are ready for talks, the talks will be as follows: Today you will destroy all your firefighting equipment and in exchange we propose to you that in 2 years' time we may not add dynamite, (?pyroxylene) and other explosives. A good combination, yes -- the zero option. Well, knowing this situation, and millions of people know it, comrades, do the people whom we are accustomed to call with a well-used but correct name -- and it was Eisenhower who invented it -- the military-industrial complex, these people want to wear us out in addition to anything else. They understand that we, after what we have gone through, we shall never allow anybody to have superiority over us; we shall never put our security in jeopardy. We do not need a single extra rifle, not a single extra tank. But as to parity, we stand firm here. Is that correct or not: It is absolutely correct according to the law of God and man. By the way, I think that when we sometimes legitimately yell about the insufficient supply of, let us say, food or manufactured goods in our stores, well that also has a direct relation to this.

[Question] Aleksandr Borisovich, you dealt with some questions by answering a correspondent's questions in PRAVDA on 3 January. However, there is a strong and urgent thought in it, as we see it, where you said that we are for disarmament, but never for "moral disarmament." My first question is: How do you evaluate the vexing fact that there is nothing in poetry, prose, movies or songs to reflect this? Unfortunately, there are many of them. [as heard] Also there is a tendency among some writers, even in important works in recent times, toward deheroization.

[Answer] I agree with you. I am not calling for any kind of hysteria or militarization of our literature. No, we are quiet people and our nerves have been hardened. We and our nerves have passed through many trials. However, when we write in our songs, there should be a certain proportion but when it becomes the main theme: You and I, I and you, together with each other, one star, the star winked at me, I winked at the star, you said goodbye, I said goodbye, blah, blah, blah... comrades, my generation sang this: the beloved city can sleep quietly. But we here constantly, spiritually ready to defend our motherland and to defend Lenin's ideals. That is how it was and that is why -- you must understand that deheroization was a very simple thing and there is unfortunately less of it now -- deheroization appeared during the second half of the fifties. Now we will write and tell you the truth about the war and not varnish reality as some have until now. I cannot remember who it was, whether Leonid Sobolev or Alekseyev, who said at a congress: According to all these novels and stories it is very easy to understand why we retreated up to Moscow and Leningrad, but it is quite impossible to understand why we conquered Berlin. There you are.

So I think that our literature must be more morally aggressive, I would say, but without militarism or aggression. It is alien to us. So here we are allies with you. I shake your hand.

[Question] Aleksandr Borisovich. This question is as old as the world: human happiness, in what and where is it? You must have noticed that under the most extreme, the most unbearable, the most cruel conditions in human existence it was, is and continues to exist. At the same time there is no sign of it under what appear to be the most beneficial, even paradisiacal conditions.

[Answer] Well, comrades, if anybody knows where human happiness is, it is I, of course. This is not an actor's pause. I really want to think to give my true answer. I am sure that real and lasting happiness can only be found in the struggle for truth, in the struggle for just ideals, in the struggle for the implementation of one's dream. This is why there are people who sit in their suits, surrounded by their possessions and so on and so forth and think: What I do to fill my time?

There are people who are on the way to implementing their dreams -- an engineer, for example, of an engineering dream of a writer, the completion of a novel. But it has to be a novel which he can not leave unwritten. It has to be the kind mentioned by Tolstoy when he said: I cannot keep silent. It must be a novel needed by the people, a novel which teaches them to live, a novel which teaches them how to live, who to love, who to hate. A man like that is on the way to completion and feels that he is succeeding. Let there be a man in this hall who can say that he will exchange this happiness for four Japanese tape-recorders. I would like to see his face.

[Question] Aleksandr Borisovich, may I ask you a question? Did you ever think that parts one and two of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA are read in different ways? Maybe it would be a good idea to publish the parts carried on pages 9-16 separately and in a larger issue. This is the first question.

The second is why your gazette has to carry such a burden of communication with the public since such questions as: if I were a director, are not quite literary matter.

[Answer] Well, comrades, the fact is that I will have been editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for 20 years as of this year. Comrades, do understand me. I listen very closely to public opinion and try to listen. It is necessary and profitable in the most common meaning of the word when some intelligent man tells you an intelligent thing which will bring success to your gazette and naturally to yourself so I listen with great attention. But you must understand that the two parts are not our caprice. I am speaking of the format. It is a condition of the printing house. We cannot publish otherwise in the physical sense. Our printing house is small but it is our own. There you are. Its size cannot take the matrix of sheets in any other form. This is the first reason. The second... I missed something from your question.

[Question] Why not publish the part two in a larger issue and part one, where you write about anniversary heroes whom we have never seen or known, in smaller issues?

[Answer] No comrades, there is a god in the world and he stands for equal justice. He considers that both literature and art and sections about domestic life must take equal place because we are after all a literary gazette and we must not forget this. But if you continue your question and say you are a literary gazette, then cut down your second part by half and put it into literature. No, we cannot do that either because there is the old Soviet writer's slogan: "The incursion of literature in life." A newspaper like LITERATURNAYA GAZETA does not exist enywhere in the world in the same format and I will not talk about quality. This is because the slogan itself of "the incursion of literature in life" proves that a writer, let us call him Mozhayev, can write about how to better organize a foodstuff program in the pages of the gazette. You could say: Have you gone mad?, in any other case.

So my dear friend, I must tell you that after being editor for 20 years I cannot remain in the position forever. Another editor will come and may reorganize the gazette in a form more acceptable to you. There were great difficulties when we began publishing the gazette in 1968, increasing it from its previous 4 pages published 3 times a week to a 16 page gazette published weekly. However, we decided that after the Central Committee plenum in October 1964 and after the 20th congress people acquired a great thrist for spiritual sustenance. It was not a thirst for just information, and frequently unproven information as a large colume is needed for proofs and newspapers did not have the space with all the materials they have to publish. So we created such a gazette. When we began it had a circulation of 175,000. Do you know what the circulation of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is now? It is 3 million.

[Question] How much can a newspaper participate in forming the moral ideals of its readers? How much is the activity of the gazette connected to the traditions of Russian classic literature?

[Answer] My friends, there are questions which nonplus you. Just try to give a short answer to the question of to what extent can a newspaper participate in forming the moral ideals of its readers? By its materials, obviously, and by their conviction, good arguments, their truthfulness, their ideological conviction. There are no other means.

How is the gazette's activity connected to traditions of Russian classic literature? We would very much like it to be connected, if only by the gazette's headline where you can see pictures of Pushkin and Gorkiy. Apart from that, the first part is mainly devoted to questions of connection between Russian literature and contemporary Soviet literature. Examples are useless in this case.

It can only be believed when reading the gazette, or not believed.

[Question] How would you answer the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA questionnaire: Does A. Ivanov devote his work to you?

[Answer] No, because he has a well-developed sense of self-protection.

[Question] What is your personal attitude toward Reagan as a man and as a politician?

[Answer] To Reagan?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] I visited Reagan twice. Of course, he did not receive me personally alone. I was part of a parliamentary delegation and Reagan was not yet president, but was governor of California. We visited him at the residence at the capital in Sacramento and then attended a private dinner at his home. He gave me the impression of being a canting hypocrite who carries a cross and an aspergillum in one pocket and in another a neutron bomb.

I do not know. Comrade I must tell you that we live in peace. We do not elect presidents, the Americans elect presidents. We have frequently stated that our personal feelings and attitudes toward one man or another have no influence and cannot influence our policy. The meaning of our policy -- the chief international policy -- is peace. I think it was Lenin who said when the peace of Brest was mentioned. We are ready to make peace with the devil himself to end the war. The case remains. We are ready to enter talks, sensible talks without loss for either side, based on parity and security for both sides with Reagan just as we were ready for them with Carter. Now we are holding talks in Geneva. We have always said that.

[Question] We are very worried about events in Poland, and in your book "The Victory" you gave a forecast on the postwar development of Poland, during the settlement of the Polish question in Potsdam. Will you not undertake to make another forecast about Polish events?

[Answer] You know, I think common sense will win despite everything. I think it will win. You see, I know many Poles, I have Polish friends, and all my books have been published in Poland. And I have frequently been there. I am sure that common sense will win in the end. Well, it has won so far under martial law and common sense does not need a special mechanism. Common sense is strong in that it is clear thinking. So I think common sense, socialist common sense, will win and then there will be no need at all for martial law. Has Poland made mistakes? Have Polish leaders made mistakes which have led to the current situation in Poland? Of course! Of course they did. I can list them: They include the foresaking of Leninist norms, also the separation of the leadership from the masses, there is also an unexplainable desire to fall into the trap of Western loansharks in order to live well today at the expense of tomorrow. Let there be floods after me. There is everything, there has been everything, but I think that this has not only happened but has also taught Poland something, and I want to believe this.

[Question] Can I ask you a question? One of the tasks of literature is to find the social causes of public events. Why is it that some of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's materials, such as court reports, do not reveal these social causes?

[Answer] It is difficult, comrades, to answer. Some materials reveal them and some do not. I could add a third case: materials where it is difficult to reveal them in general. A great power of penetration and knowledge and so forth is needed to reveal some of the things. You must understand that it is a serious question.

For example, we are used to talking about drunkenness as being a vestige of capitalism. In general, we said for a long time that if something is bad, it is a vestige of capitalism. Later we started to think that it is not quite like that. Yes, of course, vestiges of capitalism still play a considerable negative role. However, it seems that even in our life there is something that should be improved and corrected and so forth, so that these vestiges dry up and not spread. What can I tell you? He tried to analyze the social causes in several articles. Sometimes we succeeded, sometimes not.

[Question] What do you think about contemporary young people who have not experienced the difficulties experienced by the older generation? I think primarily about wartime difficulties. Would they be able to withstand the difficulties which were withstood by people during the war, in particular during the blockade? Could I have your personal opinion on this question?

[Answer] This question worries me very much too. However, I am not ready to give a simple answer to the question. I will not do so. I will explain why now. There is a joke which I have already told somewhere and you might have heard it from me already: A man takes a paper from his pocket and reads that: Contemporary young people are terrible. They are not cultured, do not respect the older people and do not want to work. They are rude, bad-mannered, disgusting and repulsive to know, and so forth. He reads this out and then mentions the name of the author. Well, not Pythagoras, tell me another name...Yes, Socrates. Anyway, the older generation has always criticized, sometimes too much, the younger generation.

Even though some of the habits of our contemporary young people annoy me, I do not let myself to come to simple conclusions from that. When I had just joined the Komsomol, there was a theater. It was showing a play by the late Finagenov, if my memory does not deceive me. I may be wrong, but it does not matter. At the center of the play was a discussion about whether a Komsomol member can wear a tie. Passions were rife and exploding all over for and against and so on and so forth. How was the question solved? The Komsomol cell was attacked by the White Guards. It was happening in the twenties. Rifles were handed out to the Komsomol. All were receiving them and the last one, who has always wearing a tie, got a rifle without a strap. He did not say a word but took off his tie and used it as a strap. This was the end of the play.

[Question] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA frequently publishes critical articles which are then discussed by everybody. Some people praise the newspaper for this and some consider such articles to be harmful. What is your point of view?

I will ask my second question at the same time. How do you explain the heightened attention to various embezzlers and corrupt officials, crooks, bribetakers and speculators in the gazette?

[Answer] I will begin with the second question: Together with our party we consider that crooks, embezzlers and bribetakers are a repulsive growth on the healthy Soviet organism. I would be mercilessly cruel using all sections of the law toward such crooks who steal not because they have nothing to eat -- nobody dies of hunger here -- but just because.

I would never urge anyone to be lawless. I have mentioned several times the October Central Committee plenum and it was not accidental. The October Central Committee plenum stated that we will not return to the atmosphere of fear and mistrust of people. We will defend kind relations to people, we are against cruelty and so on. Was the October Central Committee plenum right? I think it was right. But does that scum -- excuse the expression -- do right at a time when millions of people are building the Baikal-Amur main railroad line or nuclear powerplant machine building plants or something like it, working no worse than those workers I spoke about at the beginning of my speech, and others at the same time dart around the stores and trade in various Japanese tape recorders, blouses, scarves and fill their pockets? I am against it.

There is something else: Is the harshness -- I do not mention cruelty -- applied sufficiently toward people who are not disciplines, who do not want to make an effort, who consider that if they spend 2 hours at work, they should have their feet kissed? I think, comrades, that we must begin an unmerciful struggle against such people under the party's guidance because people of this type poison our life and discredit the name of socialist society. There are some who think that such statements are harmful. Some do think so. When I hear that on the telephone, I open my files and read.

We know, of course, that the enemies of the Soviet Union, the enemies of the CPSU, are trying to use our self-criticism to slander the socialist structure. However, the party remembers Lenin's instructions that communists should not fear serious and businesslike criticism and self-criticism on the basis that the enemy can make use of it. Lenin said: The one who fears this is not a revolutionary.

We, comrades, were and remain revolutionaries. A voice at the other end of the telephone shouts at me: I did not come here to listen to lectures on the international situation and here you are addressing these tirades at me. So I answer: This tirade, which is quite correct, was delivered many years ago by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He deserves much praise for it.

KAVERNEZ VIEWS NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD190252 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 18 Feb 82

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program: Gabor Nemes interview in Budapest with Aleksandr Kavernev, editor and presenter of Political Magazine program on Moscow television; date not given; Kaverznev answers in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Kaverznev, in our day very cold winds are blowing in the world. Do you see any positive tendencies in world politics, or any phenomena which give rise to a certain hope?

[Answer] We are of the opinion that the coming years will be difficult. In the beginning, when the Reagan administration came to power in the United States, we had certain hopes that the president would not implement the policy he announced during his election campaign. We hoped that life would oblige him to see many things in a different way. Now, however, we are forced to draw the conclusion that for the entire duration of the Reagan administration we can hardly expect a different U.S. policy. For this reason, I repeat: these years, from our point of view, will be rather difficult.

[Question] And where is the hope?

[Answer] I would say that there is always hope because the development of the whole world cannot be on the lines that Washington now proposes. This cannot succeed. First of all, it will not succeed from the point of view of East-West relations. This is the first thing. And then it also cannot succeed because of the U.S.-West European relationship. But the U.S. internal situation does not permit this either. They do not have sufficient means to carry out such a policy and at the same time to keep their social programs, for example.

[Question] While we are on the subject of means, social programs and the economic side of the issue in general, many people believe that the present U.S. policy is counting precisely on this over-armament -- to arm itself until the economic collapse of the opponent, since it starts from the premise that the USSR finds if more difficult to keep the balance.

[Answer] Yes, this is exactly so. In addition, it is not the Reagan administration that proclaimed this direction. Even in Carter's day various Senate committees were saying that they wanted to ruin the USSR by armament.

Or they think that our material potential is smaller, that we have less money, and that for this reason we will be in a worse position if they force upon us ever newer phases of the arms race in succession. Well, I can say the following about this: This is a rather difficult decade. A new economic situation has appeared in the entire world and, in accordance with this, in CEMA, in the socialist countries and in our country. I do not want to list every factor here; I would just mention a few. For example, the raw material and energy problems. Perhaps you know that we in the European part of the USSR are now bringing up oil from 4,000 meters and coal from 2,000 meters. This is rather expensive and at all events we must move east. In recent years we spent R11 billion just on ensuring the shipment of raw materials from the Urals to the country's frontier. One can add to all this the fact that the generation now growing up is a small one, the children of those born after the war. In other words the work force will not be larger and thus the so-called extensive development has no basis whatever. Therefore we must adapt to these conditions.

But I would like to point out that even the analyses of U.S. intelligence that appear in the press say that it will be difficult for us to survive the eighties. We will have to adapt to these new conditions. But then in the nineties everything will be all right because we will open up the Siberian raw material sources beyond the Urals. And then our raw material supply will once more be assured; assured, moreover, much better than in any other of the world's regional groups.

[Question] In other words, to put it briefly, we must endure one decade.

[Answer] Look, I do not think that this will take 10 years. But if we put it in an historic perspective, we must without doubt count on a long period. For example, the Czechoslovak comrades say that they will adapt to the new conditions in a year or 18 months. I do not think that we will be able to do this so quickly, but perhaps it will not take a decade. At all events it will take 5 or 6 years.

[Question] If the USSR's economic strength grows, then its worldwide role and influence will also grow. The USSR, whether it wants to be or not, is a world power.

[Answer] Why should it not want to?

[Question] I just want to say that this does not depend on the will of its leaders.

[Answer] Yes, that is a fact.

[Question] Now, in the West they often say that the USSR is only too ready to make use, in their opinion, of the possibilities at the disposal of a world power and that it is increasing its influence in the world. Therefore my question is as follows: What priorities does the USSR as a world power pursue? What would be your list of priorities for world scale problems?

[Answer] Look, the most important priority of our policy is that people should live better. This is connected with what we were talking about; in other words, the essence of our conception is peace and prosperity. We also wish the same thing for our friends and allies. Everything else derives from this. For this reason, when they reproach us, when they accuse us of wanting to get into the area of the Persian Gulf, this is nonsense. For the time being we would like to go beyond the Urals, to our own oil sources, which lie in our country but which have yet to be opened up. What do we want with the Persian Gulf? For this reason we also reject in principle the U.S. doctrine of vital zones. In our opinion this is a fundamentally false view and represents terrible complications in the whole world policy.

[Question] Yes, but on the other hand there is the process that we call national liberation movements. These do not appear on request either. All of a sudden they appear and ask for support. Could we say that the USSR is faced with the problem of having to support them although the above-mentioned priorities are elsewhere, for instance beyond the Urals.?

[Answer] No, this is not a correct view. The point is that these movements really must be supported. There is no other alternative. Let me give you an example from another field. I was very taken by one of Comrade Kadar's thoughts, which he expressed many years ago. He said: Let us take democracy. This means debates and exchanges of views. It takes many years before a decision is made, but there is no alternative. It cannot be done any other way.

The same thing applies to the above-mentioned process, to the world's democratic social development. There is no alternative to this. Our country, naturally, will never place an obstacle in the path of this development. Moreover, it will not even connect it with our domestic development processes, something that you spoke about also. No, we will always support this national liberation process. This goes without saying. It derives quite simply from the logic of our political thinking.

[Question] There is a very big factor of world politics that we have not yet talked about, but which will obviously play a significant role in the coming years: This is China. Do you see any possibility for dialogue with China? Or do you see any tendencies indicating that China may perhaps take a different position in world politics?

[Answer] No, not for the time being. We see clearly that rather interesting social and economic processes of great significance are taking place within China. In other words, a certain development can be seen without doubt. But in foreign policy we still do not see any sign that the relationship might improve. And another thing: Deng Xiaoping, for example, himself takes a stand against orthodox Maoism, but at the same time Maoism for him is a philosophy which exists as an independent whole. In his opinion one must coexist with it and act in the spirit of it. But what communist can accept this philosophy? So for this reason, to be honest, we do not see any possibility of conducting a dialogue on our communist standpoint.

[Question] And the state's standpoint?

[Answer] They have rejected state discussions. We proposed this to them 2 or 3 years ago. And discussions did take place in Moscow. We submitted to the Chinese the five basic principles of peaceful coexistence, but they rejected these. On the other hand, what they proposed was not serious. They virtually demanded that we give up our own far east so that they might establish normal relations with us. And then, although we were willing to continue the talks, they proposed that we take a break, have a rest, and since then we have not met. But as you can see from the statements of our leaders, or for that matter from the resolutions of the party congress, there is willingness on our side. We know that one quarter of mankind is at issue here. Therefore, we must find the common basis for normal relations. But they do not want this.

[Question] Let us return to the initial question, the question of optimism or pessimism. Are we still going into the tunnel or are we coming out of it?

[Answer] A great friend of mine, (Lajos Mesterhazi), said that the only way to look at historical development is that it takes us into newer, better perspectives. For this reason I think there is no sense in speaking about a dark tunnel. Look, our children are always better than us. That is why we have progress. I am certain that our children will find a much more optimistic way out of those really difficult conditions in which we now live.

PRAVDA, TASS CRITICIZE KIRKPATRICK REMARKS

Vasilyev 'Rejoinder' in PRAVDA

LD191010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2240 GMT 18 Feb 82

["PRAVDA: Bellicose Jeane's Complaints" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb (TASS) -- Here is the full text of Gennadiy Vasilyev's rejoinder published in PRAVDA under the headline "Bellicose Jeane's Complaints."

"Jeane Kirkpatrick, the iron lady of U.S. diplomacy, has a grudge against the whole world. The international community does not understand her, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, and does not want to follow Washington. 'We very often find ourselves isolated at the United Nations on a wide range of questions,' she complains in an interview with the magazine POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE. 'Wherever I go,' continues Jeane, 'to Sri Lanka, Peru, India or simply the UN headquarters, I get the same reproaches over the neutron bomb, El Salvador, Chile. Everyone says the same thing.'

"So the problems of U.S. diplomacy are indicated fairly frankly -- the United States' growing isolation in the world and the sharp criticism of its reactionary foreign policy. What are the causes of these phenomena? This is where the 'neoconservative' Jeane Kirkpatrick shows herself in all her glory. It turns out that the whole problem is that the United States 'nas not used force in international relations for many years and decades.' The critical countries, she says, have got out of hand and do not fear Washington's 'big stick.'

"The wave of protests throughout the world over such flagrant manifestations of the U.S. imperialist policy as the beginning of full-scale production of neutron warheads, support for Pinochet's fascist regime in Chile and complicity in the bloody terror against the people of El Salvador, are explained even more simply: 'Anti-American and pacifist movements are being manipulated by the Soviet Union.'

"In the circles of the Reagan administration Jeane Kirkpatrick has the reputation of an intellectual. After all, before entering state service she taught at Georgetown University and was a professor of political science. However, the analysis of international affairs with which the American woman made her French readers happy would make even the most hopeless dunce blush if he were not deprived of common sense. There is such a dense anticommunist primitivism in the explanations of the 'learned lady.' She chooses such a cheap propagandist move in her attempt to defend that which cannot be justified."

Lyuty on Criticism of UN

LD182138 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 18 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Aleksander Lyuty]

[Text] Washington, 18 Feb, TASS -- The United States ambassador at the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, speaking today in the National Press Club, made again gross sallies against the United Nations Organization. She spoke with unconcealed annoyance about the recent resolution of the United Nations General Assembly which condemned Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and demanded the adoption of obligatory sactions against the aggressor. In Kirkpatrick's opinion, this important international document is not the expression of indignation of the world community with the brigandage of the Israeli occupiers, but the attempt to "isolate" Washington and Tel Aviv. Kirkpatrick was distressed about solidarity of the overwhelming majority of the United Nations' member countries, above all developing countries, in sharply critizing the steps of the USA and its allies that are dangerous for world peace and stability. She went so far as to say that the United Nations has been turned into an "arena" where international conflicts, instead of being settled, are aggravated.

Slandering the United Nations, the United States' ambassador also resorted to an outright blackmailing of the world community. Specifically, she threatened that unless the United Nations changes its line with regard to the United States -- that is, yields to Washington's diktat and pressure -- Washington will have to "consider" the question of the volume of further financial contributions of the United States to the United Nations.

Kirkpatrick thus made it plain that the Reagan administration intends to cut sharply its financial participation in the United Nations in the same way as it has already cut substantially the United States' share in a number of programmes of aid to poor and developing states that are coordinated by the United Nations.

It is remarkable that of late Kirkpatrick addresses various audiences almost every day with condemnations of the international community. It is clear that Washington launched at an official level and in the press a campaign of fierce attacks and slandering of the United Nations in an attempt to discredit and undermine the noble activity of that international forum.

WEEKLY CONTRASTS SOCIALIST, WESTERN DEMOCRACY

PM170953 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 10

[Yu. Zarechkin review of book by E.L. Kuzmin, "Democracy and Constitutions of Two Worlds" (Demokratiya i Konstitutsii Dvukh Mirov), International Relations Publishing House, Moscow, 1981: "Two Realities"]

[Text] "Socialism is mounting an offensive on democracy...." That is the hidden thrust of many Western commentaries on present political events. Moreover, it is not even a case of assessing individual conflicts but of the actual tendency of bourgeois propaganda to hypocritically defend the "pure" democracy it preaches.

But the voices of what we shall call "forced realists" can be heard increasingly frequently among Western commentators. They can no longer fail to distinguish true democracy from alleged democracy or fail to notice the falseness of the preservers of bourgeois rights and freedoms.

A few weeks ago, for instance, Henri Nannen, chief editor of the Hamburg weekly DER STERN, made a telling admission: "I am already sickened by the hypocrisy over Poland. It began with people, who consider any strike in our country a crime against the free democratic order, starting to rejoice at every report of strikes from Poland."

We can add that the champions of the "pure" version of democracy frequently understand democracy as a process that is outside conscious scientific and objective rules. This process (Do they not notice this themselves?) looks like a logical paradox: The Poles have a domestic political crisis yet Western lovers of truth urge them to leave everything as it is and not to try to save public property -- let everything be destroyed by "democratic" means, they say:

The illogicalities of "pure" democracy and its alienation from actual reality are one of the subjects of E.L. Kuzmin's recently published book. The author compares the genuine democracy of socialism with the restricted and formal democracy of capitalist society, and almost every page he writes seems to me to afford an opportunity for pondering a particular problem.

For instance, what is the point of the polemics which bourgeois statesmen have pursued for decades in an attempt to work out a definition of constitution? Their point is to avoid explaining the class essence of phenomena. Yet, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, it is precisely "the fundamental laws of the state in general and the laws concerning the right of election to representative institutions, the extent of these institutions' powers and so forth that express the real correlation of forces in the class struggle."

The book cites articles of the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of other socialist countries which clearly reflect the social and class characteristics of the new social system.

At the same time in the constitutions of the capitalist countries, E.L. Kuzmin notes, it is possible to discern many high-flown words about "the power of the people," "freedom and democracy for all" but it is futile to seek any class-based meaning in them.

The constitutions of the socialist countries, the book attests, reflect the social relations which really exist, serve to develop and improve them, and act as a reliable guarantee of citizens' socioeconomic and political rights and freedoms.

We can observe the opposite picture in the Western world. In 1977, responding to a question by the newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA as to whether there was anything which had not been done in Italy in the past 30 years which he regretted, Italian Communist Party Chairman Luigi Longo said: "The constitution has not been and is not being implemented.... Now, 30 years after its adoption, we are still obliged to struggle for its realization. So the constitution was my bride, but then she left me."

The bourgeois ideologists' arguments about the USSR Constitution contrast the West's "political" democracy and the East's "economic" democracy, which allegedly contains a threat to genuine human rights. E.L. Kuzmin explains that Marxism-Leninism sees a very close link between the economy and democracy and "any democracy, like any political superstructure in general... -- in Lenin's estimation — ultimately serves production and is ultimately determined by the production relations of a given society."

Bourgeois political scientists, E.L. Kuzmin stresses, assess the level of democratism primarily through the prism of political institutions and legal systems. The experience of the USSR and the other socialist countries shows that all-around democracy exists only when the working people are guaranteed participation in the management of production -- the decisive sphere of human activity. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to this again and it is precisely here — in the actual approach to the workingman's role in society -- that there exists one of the main watersheds between socialist democracy and formal bourgeois democracy.

Can your system be considered truly democratic? Foreign guests frequently ask. We reply: Yes, it can. We reply with confidence, for time has confirmed that we are right in this assessment. Very soon the country will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and this date in itself is one further argument in favor of Soviet statehood and the Soviet power of the people.

Today the two social poles have their own democratic institutions, their own constitutions. There is nothing to take away or add here: two systems -- two realities.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON TIKHONOV INTERVIEW

A comparison of the item entitled "Tikhonov Views Relations With PRC, Other Issues," which appeared on page CC 1 of the 16 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the version published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 February on pages 1 and 4 reveals the following differences:

Page CC 1, the first paragraph is omitted in PRAVDA version. PRAVDA item begins with the second paragraph.

Same page, third paragraph, second line, the PRAVDA version deletes from : "I hope that..." to same paragraph, sixth line: "...published these materials ".

Same page, the PRAVDA version deletes the sixth paragraph.

Same page, seventh paragraph, sixth line PRAVDA deletes from: "Statistic data show... to same paragraph, last line: "...substantiated and correct.".

Page CC 2, second paragraph, first line, the PRAVDA version, delete from: "A lot has to..." to same paragraph, second line: "...larger capital outlays."

Same page, the PRAVDA version, deletes the sixth paragraph.

Same page, seventh paragraph, the PRAVDA version deletes from line one: "Among other important..." to same paragraph, line three: "...and industrial goods."

Same page, same paragraph, lines three and four, from: "The food problem is...", deleting, "But," and beginning sentence with, "The."

Same page, delete last two paragraphs.

Page CC 3, delete first two paragraphs.

Same page, fourth paragraph, first line, delete from: "I believe the..." to same paragraph, last line: "...the international situation."

Page CC 4, delete third paragraph.

Same page, fifth paragraph, third line, delete from: "...is internationalization of..." to same paragraph, same line: "...and the method...".

Same page, delete ninth paragraph.

Same page, tenth paragraph, third line, delete from: "It should be..." to same paragraph, last line: "...and political structure.".

Page CC 5, second paragraph, PRAVDA omits the passage starting from lines four and five: "The Sejm's decision..." to same paragraph, last line: "...intensive creative activity.".

Same page, third paragraph, line nine, omit from: "In his speech..." to line 13 and last lines: "...highly appreciate them.".

Same page, last paragraph, delete the first two sentences from line one: "The policy of..." to line two: "...peace and goodneighbourliness.".

Page CC 6, first paragraph, second line, end sentence at: "...between our countries.", deleting passage from second line: "...which would meet..." to second and third lines: "...and Chinese peoples.".

Same page, sixth paragraph, delete the last sentence.

Same page, tenth paragraph, fourth line, end sentence at: "...for both sides.", and delete remaining passage from paragraph.

Same page, delete last paragraph.

Page CC 7, fourth paragraph, second line, end sentence at: "...in the sphere.", and delete remaining passage from paragraph.

Same page, fifth paragraph, end sentence at: "...20 years ahead.", and delete remaining passage from paragraph.

Same page, sixth paragraph, delete last sentence.

Same page, tenth paragraph, lines four and five, end sentence at: "...even 25 years.", and delete remaining passage from paragraph.

Same page, last paragraph, line two, end sentence at: "...and economic sphere.", and delete remaining passage from paragraph.

Page CC 8, delete first three paragraphs.

Same page, fourth paragraph, delete last sentence.

Same page, delete paragraphs six through nine.

REAGAN TELLS NEWSMEN 'HARD TIMES' AHEAD FOR U.S.

LD190820 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] President Reagan has as much as admitted that his program of economic renewal is not bringing the expected results. He told a news conference in Washington that hard times are ahead for the American people. At the same time, President Reagan claimed that it is necessary to increase arms spending considerably at the expense of social programs. Budget estimates for the 1983 fiscal year provide for a record Pentagon budget, $263 billion. As regards allocations for aid to the unemployed, the poor and pensioners, education and medical care, they are to be slashed greatly.

TASS Report

LD191138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1032 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Feb (TASS) -- The United States is going through a period of deep economic crisis. This has been admitted by President R. Reagan of the United States at his latest press conference. "We are still wandering in a dense forest," and there are difficult times ahead of us," he said.

"The President had no other way out: He was stating a well-known fact," was how F. Reynolds, political observer for the ABC television network, commented on this statement. A few hours before the President's press conference new government statistics were published showing that in January the level of utilization of industrial capacities in the United States fell by 2.6 percent in comparison with the previous month and amounted to just 70.4 percent, a kind of record since the 1975 crisis, which was the most serious and prolonged in the last 50 years. The volume of industrial production is steadily decreasing: In January alone it fell by 3 percent. The army of unemployed, which by the lowered official data alone amounts to 9.5 million people, is constantly growing. According to trade union research it exceeds 15 million.

L. Stahl, the CBS television network's White House correspondent, noted in this connection that what the President was silent on gave more information than what he said.

In a fit of candor the President admitted that the present economic crisis had been "unexpected" by the White House. He thereby disproved his earlier claims that the administration had "foreseen" the present difficult times resulting from the "irresponsibility" of the policy of previous White House incumbents.

He categorically ruled out any reduction whatsoever in the excessive Pentagon budget planned for the 1983 financial year at the record level of $263 billion. In an effort to allay somewhat the dissatisfaction which has been growing in the United States and abroad over the policy of high discount rates for bank credit, which shifts the major burden in solving the United State's economic problems onto its allies and onto the broad sections of the U.S. working people, the President maintained that the administration would strive to reduce them. However, not only did he name no specific measures for bringing this about, he refused in advance, essentially, to undertake anything in this area, asserting that these rates would all but drop "by themselves" as inflation went down. This is taken here as an indication that the U.S. Government will persist as before in implementing its currency and financial policies. It is by no means an accident that 2 days ago, after a secret meeting between President Reagan and P. Volcker, director of the Federal Reserve Board, the major U.S. banks again raised their discount rates to 17 percent.

While just 1 month ago R. Reagan publicly promised the emergence of the U.S. economy from its slump by the end of the spring or beginning of the summer of this year, now he has moved this period back to the "coming months" and even "next year."

"The President's refusal to name a precise date when the signs of a rebirth of the national economy will appear," noted the ABC television network, "has again confirmed the uncertainty of prospects for the near future."

Touching on the international situation, the U.S. President repeated the standard fabrications about socialist Cuba and Nicaragua, whose consistent anti-imperialist policy arouses Washington's anger. He tried to justify the United States' support for the bloody Salvadoran junta which is waging a destructive war against its own people.

"The President refused to rule out the possibility of regular units of the U.S. Army being sent to Salvador and he did not answer the questions put to him several times about the plans for destabilization of the Government of Nicaragua by the United States." This was how J. Woodruff, a correspondent for the NBC television network, commented on this section of the press conference.

Speaking of the Near East, the President let it be understood that the main aim of U.S. policy there is to knock together an anticommunist alliance under the aegis of the United States and Israel.

The President's statements showed that Washington intends to continue to interfere in Poland's internal affairs in an attempt to steer the development of events there in a direction which suits it.

U.S. TREATMENT OF ALLIES ON GAS DEAL ASSAILED

LD181730 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS -- "Introducing sanctions against the Soviet Union under the pretext of the events in Poland, Washington had as one of its not least objectives to secure obedience from its West European partners and at the same time to impair their competitiveness," IZVESTIYA writes today. "Having banned any participation of American companies in the 'gas for tubes' project, the Reagan administration is now trying to extend its veto to those West European companies which are in any way connected with the American ones."

"This approach throws the doors wide open for arbitrariness and for U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of West European countries," the newspaper points out.

"The Reagan administration, grossly intervening in the internal affairs of other countries, at the same time hypocritically claims that it is guided by the lofty motives of 'securing' Western Europe from 'dangerous dependence' on Soviet gas," IZVESTIYA continues. The newspaper stresses, however, that in fact the situation is quite the reverse: "It is cooperation with the Soviet Union in energy that protects the West European countries from really dangerous dependence on the oil fields of the Middle East, where the situation remains extremely unstable as a consequence of the aggressive intrigues of the United States and Israel. Washington in its turn does not offer Western Europe any realistic alternative."

IZVESTIYA points out in conclusion that economic and other acts of subversion "are mushrooming in the icefields of the cold war, into which Washington is dragging mankind with a persistence worthy of a better cause."

IZVESTIYA SEES U.S. 'OBSESSION' WITH SANCTIONS

LD102020 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb, TASS -- "During the past few months the White House's obsession with sanctions has assumed unprecedented proportions," IZVESTIYA writes today. "The press carries almost daily reports about the establishment of one expert team after another in some U.S. governmental agency with the task of devising sanctions against ever new countries whose policies displease the United States."

"Prestigious international organizations such as the United Nations are subjected to overt blackmail," the newspaper points out. "None other than Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative at that organization, has cast aside objectivity and laws and threatened the United Nations with economic sanctions if the General Assembly took measures against Israel's aggressive activities and denounced American complicity with it. Even the New York TIMES has to admit that the U.S. actions amount to a gross violation of normal diplomatic practices at the United Nations."

"The U.S. West European allies have not been left free of sanctions either," IZVESTIYA points out. "Their 'guilt' is that they have not agreed to fold up economic contacts with the USSR and left unheeded the White House's orders. Now another team of experts is sweating over measures of 'punishment' for those West European companies which participate in supplying equipment for building a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe."

Time cures, the ancients used to say. Regrettably, the adage does not apply to the incumbent White House administration which, having forgotten the bitter experience of its predecessors, is trying to follow a political course which has long been discarded by history," the newspaper stresses.

CANADIAN SENATOR SAYS SHIP SANK GOING TO OIL RIG

LD180948 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Ottawa, 18 Feb, TASS -- TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan reports:

Raymond Perrault, the government's leader in the Senate, said in Canada's Parliament that the Soviet container carrier Mekhanik Tarasov had rushed to the assistance of the Canadian workers in distress on the oil rig in the northern Atlantic. The senator said that the Canadians should express gratitude for the tremendous sacrifice made by those who had been on the Soviet ship, for their efforts in coming to the rescue of the men on the rig. According to Senator P rault, Canada's Ministry of Transport had confirmed his information to the effect tha he Mekhanik Tarasov had altered its course after picking up S.O.S. signals from the il rig and hurried to the assistance.

84 oil workers on the rig lost their lives when it sank.

The container carrier Mekhanik Tarasov entered the zone of the gale and also sank.

USSR 'HYPOTHETICAL ENEMY' IN U.S.-JAPAN MANEUVERS

LD182020 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The Japanese-American command and staff exercises, code-named Yama Sakura end on Friday. Our correspondent in Tokyo, Igor Vyhukhalev, has more to say about it.

The joint exercises of the naval and air forces of Japan and the United States have already become something commonplace. As for the maneuvers of their land troops, they're held for the first time. This shows growing contacts between the armed forces of the two countries within the framework of their bilateral security treaty.

But this isn't the only reason why the exercises are attracting the attention of observers. Five hundred American officers and 1,000 of their counterparts from Japan's Self-Defense Forces are working out on tactical maps how they're going to act together in rebuffing a possible attack on the Japanese Islands.

The hypothetical enemy is not named directly, but local observers have no doubt that it's the Soviet Union they have in mind. What is being rehearsed concretely is a battle with two Soviet motorized divisions. And that, of course, gives the maneuvers a clearly provocative character. It seems that the men from the Pentagon and from Japan's National Defense Agency want to increase the feeling of mistrust of the Soviet Union and of hostility towards it. At the same time, the exercises are meant to camouflage Japan's and America's own aggressive intentions.

Actually, the Yama Sakura exercises are a rehearsal of so-called emergency circumstances on the Japanese islands, but if you recall the fact that Tokyo and Washington have already started studying ways of acting together in case of emergency circumstances in the Far East outside Japan, it becomes clear that in the long run preparations are made to conduct military operations not on Japan's territory. And no doubt this fact has prompted American high-ranking government officials to demand that Japan buy in the United States by 1985 12 AWACS early warning planes. That would considerably increase the offensive potential of the Japanese Air Force and consequently of the entire Japanese Army.

PLANT EQUIPMENT, TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR DPRK

SK180336 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Beograd power equipment plant has shipped products ordered by the DPRK -- the plant's first shipment to the DPRK in this year. Vehicles loaded with facilities to be used by the Chongjin thermal power plant have left from that major industrial city for fraternal Korea.

The Beograd machinery workers are rendering technical support to the Korean people in the implementation of the power production plan advanced by the Sixth KWP Congress. High-quality products from the plant were also previously sent to Korea for the second-phase project of the Pukchang thermal plant.

The orders of the Korean friends are filled (?swiftly).

CIA LINKED WITH POLISH SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

LD182110 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] We have already spoken about the activities of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN], a subversive grouping from the extreme rightwing of Polish counterrevolution. As it turned out, it was precisely the KPN, along with the most extreme circles of Solidarity, which should have carried out an armed coup in the country in the middle of December last. It is also known that the KPN was born thanks to the efforts of its godparents; the subversive-terrorist organization Free Poland which has found a shelter across the ocean. In the language of its patrons, the Wolna Polska is called Free Poland. We shall dwell on it a while.

The organization is led by the sworn political provocateur of the Hitlerite school, Konstanty Zygfryd Hans. A few facts from his biography: By origin, Hans is a German. He was born in Czestochowa in 1926. In 1943 he volunteered for the Wehrmacht. He was directed to the Abwehr, a Nazi service carrying out intelligence, counterintelligence and subversion. After the war he returned from a prisoner-of-war camp to Poland. In 1969 he left for the United States, where he was recruited for work by the special services of the CIA and under the patronage in 1975 created the aforementioned organization Free Poland.

The main core of the Free Poland are professional agents of subversion, terrorists and spies. Every candidate wishing to join the organization is meticulously checked. One of the basic conditions is documented proof that he has been arrested at least once in Poland for political reasons. Taken into account are also such merits as antigovernment and antiparty activity, both in the country and beyond its borders.

Hans' agents, from the beginning, have striven to enter into close contacts with Americans of Polish extraction maintaining ties with the motherland. Other objects of their active interest are also Polish renegades and dissidents of all hues who have not broken with counterrevolutionary circles in Poland. Many of them, recruited for the Free Poland, are appointed by Hans as residents in various countries. As a rule, they hide there under various so-called 'umbrellas.' For instance, in Canada, Hans' people have overtaken [opanowali] the weekly CZAS [TIME], which is now headed by an experienced agent of subversion, deputy head of Free Poland Jerzy Mroczkowski. Another branch of the Free Poland, the weekly WIADOMOSCI POLSKIE [POLISH NEWS] has made a nest for itself in Lund, Sweden, while in Norway the office of Hans' representative parades under the pretentious shield of Information Bureau of Democratic Movements in Poland.

In the second half of the seventies, the leadership of the special services maintaining Free Poland decided to speed up the process of shaping counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. To this end, it was decided to create in Poland in ultranationalist, anticommunist subversive organization which would activate the underground hostile to the people's power. For the head of the new grouping, Hans chose Moczulski, who showed tendencies of political adventurism.

The program of that grouping, presented by Moczulski in the brochure entitled Revolution Without Revolution, constitutes exclusively a detailed repetition of the main these of the American Free Poland, while its basis was Hans' concoction about the allegedly nonational character of people's power and the inevitability of the fight for the freedom and independence of Poland. Hans elaborated and passed on to Moczulski detailed instructions including principles for the creation of a network of KPN organizations and top links on a scale covering the entire country. As a model for Moczulski, armed conspiratorial organizations active in Poland in the first years of people's power were recommended. The KPN patron across the ocean described communication channels, places for the mail boxes, as well as the technical side of passing people, materials, small printing and other equipment across the frontier, as well as the ways of supplying funds from the center to the residents.

The political boss of Moczulski also carefully prepared the forms and methods of KPN work, paying particular attention to carrying out various political subversions through surveillance and infiltration of various organizations. In this way, meticulously following the instructions of their patrons across the ocean, Moczulski's confederation penetrated into the leading links and circles of Solidarity, acting the boss in the so-called movement of Young Poland and the notorious Independent Student Union.

The KPN had taken from the Free Poland its methods and ways of organzing all sorts of provocative political demonstrations. There is a reason why Hans' agents-provocateurs are famous for their mastery in organizing all sorts of political sabbaths in front of official Polish representatives' offices in the West. All this was an example for the KPN for similar actions in Poland. On 11 November last, in Zwycięstwa Square in Warsaw, an inspection of the ranks of Moczulski's confederation took place. A state of fighting preparedness was announced in KPN groups. The pupils of the CIA mercenary Hans waited only for the order for armed action alongside Solidarity strongmen. It had been fixed for December 17. It was preceded by the events of December 13.

U.S. SANCTIONS ON POLAND: 'STRATEGIC SOLICITUDE'

LD182304 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2100 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Official Washington circles, having unleashed a mass campaign on the subject of Poland, justify their moves with anxiety about the fate of Poles. Let us, then analyze the true state of affairs.

What does Poland need now above all? Undoubtedly a calm situation in the country. But Washngton would like to turn it back to the state of chaos and anarchy, using any means, to the situation which during the last 1 and 1/2 years was fed by antisocialist groupings planning a counterrevolutionary rebellion. What else is very badly needed by Poland? Restoration of the normal rhythm of the economy destroyed by the strike sabbath of extremists. And yet Washington, allegedly expressing its anxiety over the fate of Poles, decides, as GLOS ROBOTNICZY wrote, to starve the Polish nation to death. Rather a strange solicitude, is it not? This has beaten all records for perfidy and hypocrisy. But what is its background? After all, there should be one.

And there is such a background. Recently the Polish press carried many factual proofs showing the connections of American sepcial services with antisocialist groupings in Poland. Among other things, it was proved that the groupings under the names of the Committee for the Defense of Workers [KSS/KOR] and the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland had been created with the blessings of American CIA, long before events in Poland began in the summer of 1980. Acting in accordance with instructions from across the ocean, those groupings succeeded in taking over the key links of Solidarity, making use of this trade union for the preparation of coup d'etat. This is why Solidarity was so well promoted in the West.

Of course, those who, in the United States or Great Britain, apply repressions to their own trade unions did not care a bit about the problems of the trade union movement in Poland. Under the screen of help for Polish workers, the financing of counterrevolutionary activities in the country was taking place. For instance, the Gdansk Solidarity had been helped by the American trade union center AFL-CIO. whose elite has long had close links with the CIA.

Among the Western donors supporting Solidarity was also the so-called Polish Socialist Party, financed by the American CIA. Through various channels, including the American radio stations VOA and Radio Free Europe instructions were sent to Solidarity extremists. Finally, a number of employees of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw maintained close contacts with them. Their names were mentioned at a recent press conference of the Polish Ministry of the Interior.

As was stated at the press conference, the introduction of martial law in the country undoubtedly paralyzed the activities of the American special services. But it does not at all mean that they have been discontinued. Such a conclusion can be drawn from the instigatory programs, full of insinuations of American radio stations beamed to Poland.

Washington's interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state of Poland is certainly unprecedented in international relations. This becomes all the more evident now, when the United States is unleashing an avalanche of threats against Poland and is implementing all sorts of terrorist sanctions.

WEST SPREADS RUMOR OF SOVIET SOLDIERS IN POLAND

WA171400 Vilnius VALSTIECIU LAIKRASTIS in Lithuanian 23 Jan 82 p 3

[From the column "The Earth, Our Planet": "How They Changed Jan Into Ivan"]

[Text] The days are flying by swiftly and it is getting more difficult for Western radio broadcasts to maintain their hysterical tone on the situation in Poland. Life itself is proving that the methods adopted by the Polish Government are normalizing the situation in the country. This leaves radio propagandists with two options: to recognize the facts, which, as we know, are self-evident, or to invent something completely new and get people with the next "anti". Judging from the current "Operation Uniform," the Voice of America and BBC have chosen the second.

What is one to do when one hasn't managed to run into even a single armed transport or even a field kitchen in the streets of Warsaw? One starts a rumor that Soviet soldiers dressed in Polish uniforms are the ones keeping order there.

And reliable press agencies spread the rumor around the world that early on, 100,000 Polish army uniforms were sent to the Soviet Union (why deal in trivial numbers!) The Soviet soldiers put on these uniforms, "slipped" into Polish territory and it is they who on 13 December carried out the order to set up martial law. How brilliantly simple! Why go through the hopeless bother of looking for even the slightest evidence, when in one stroke of the pen you can change Jan into Ivan!

...As if by design, on the very day of this operation Charles Wick, Washington's new propaganda czar, was interviewed by U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. Among other things, he was asked this delicately phrased question: "Is the Voice of America in danger of losing its credibility as a radio station broadcasting objective news?"

This question, if it occurs to the gullible, was given an exhaustive answer by "Operation Uniform."

HAIG VISIT TO PORTUGAL 'PURELY MILITARY'

LD181706 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 18 Feb, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent visit to Portugal was of purely military character, it is believe here. The state secretary also sought to make Portugal follow the Reagan administration's militaristic course more closely, and this was the crux of the Washington emissary's talks with Portuguese leaders.

Informed quarters said that Haig had exerted crude pressure on the Portuguese Government in order to step up bilateral military cooperation, including stronger American military presence there. He demanded that a new bilateral agreement should be concluded on the use of the military base of Lajes on the Azores, and on expenditures to modernise it.

The question of Lajes base was discussed in the context of American plans to make it a stopover point for ferrying "Rapid Deployment Forces" to the Middle East area above all. The base has been reportedly used as a trans-shipping point for American military equipment and troops sent to various "trouble spots". Haig also insisted that the United States should be granted ample rights to use an air base in Beja now leased to the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to informed sources, Haig has obtained the Portuguese Government's agreement to this.

COMMENTARY HITS NEW U.S. MISSILES FOR FRG

LD190912 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS -- "Preparations are being secretly completed for another step on the path of arms build-up in Western Europe," Vladimir Mikhailov writes in PRAVDA in his commentary on the talks between the USA and the FRG on turning over to Bundeswehr American missiles of a new type capable of carrying nuclear charges. The commentator notes that the point at issue is an agreement according to which the West German Army is to be supplied with 80 "latest" Pershing-1B missiles. "Bundeswehr has among its arms presently Pershing-1A missiles with a flying range of 750 km," the commentary says. "The nuclear warheads to them are under U.S. control. The new missiles named Pershing-1B are known to have a higher accuracy, with a flying range reaching almost that of medium-range missiles, i.e. of 1,000 km and more."

"The West German public was alarmed first by the veil of mystery around the talks with the United States, and now the persistence with which Bundeswehr's re-equipment is posed for an action 'which has nothing to do' with the NATO's nuclear decision of 1979," the commentator points out. In keeping with that decision 108 Pershing-2 missiles with a range enough to reach the European part of the USSR are to be deployed on West Germany's territory. It was reported that simultaneously Bundeswehr will be supplied with Pershing-2 missiles, too, but with "a somewhat reduced flying range". Now that it has been learnt that an agreement is in the offing, there is, naturally, apprehension that the new American missiles for the West German army are not "just a modification", but transition to a qualitatively new stage in Bundeswehr's missile equipment.

SCHMIDT'S N.Y. TIMES INTERVIEW ON GAS DEAL NOTED

LD191104 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 19 Feb, TASS -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has rejected the attempts of the U.S. administration at frustrating, through crude pressure on its allies, the "gas-pipes" agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and a number of West European countries.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper New York TIMES, he made it clear that from the viewpoint of the FRG Government, such agreements are mutually beneficial. The United States, he said, has not given us a single gallon of oil, has not given us gas... we have to look for alternative sources.

The chancellor pointed out that the Soviet Union can do even without Western technology in building the gas pipeline. True, this will slow down construction, he pointed out, but patents for gas pipe lines are not something unique in the world. The USSR can build itself Helmut Schmidt went on to say that he has no stake in a slow-down of the rates of implementation of the concluded deal.

The FRG chancellor pointed out that it is precisely the United States which has turned the question of gas pipeline construction into a sore-point in the American-West German relations.

REPORTAGE ON CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY

Western Pressure

LD180806 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 18 Feb 82

["In Grips of Problems" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS -- The wholesale reprisals clamped down on the progressive forces of Turkey have served as a signal for fanning anti-communist and anti-Soviet moods, PRAVDA says today. Right-wing conservative publications persistently drag out the provocative idea of ideological contacts between the terrorists and representatives of genuinely democratic forces, above all, the communists. Trials on charges of Communist Party membership have begun in Ankara, Adana and Golcuk. The defendants are accused of allegedly engaging in subversive anti-state activities.

Speaking next of Turkey's economic dependence on the Western countrys, the newspaper points out that Turkish foreign debts to the West are not declining and equal 20,000 million dollars. "It is paradoxical that the national economy cannot function without shots-in-the-arm from the outside. Western creditors actively exploit this dependence for their political and economic purposes. As a rule, they attach demands infringing Turkish interests to any issue of new credits, postponement of payments on old loans or rendering any other aid."

After the downfall of the pro-American monarchy in Iran and the overall weakening of United States positions in the Persian Gulf region, and also in the light of the policy of the new Greek administration, which does not want unconditionally to follow in Washington's wake, PRAVDA remarks, Turkey's significance has markedly increased in the eyes of the Pentagon strategists. "Taking advantage of the country's difficulties, Washington seeks to tie it to the implementation of its military-strategic plans in the region. The granting of further military-economic aid is connected with demands for making Turkish territory available to the stationing of the 'Rapid Deployment Force' and the construction of new military bases."

However, the newspaper emphasizes, the American plans are causing anxiety of the Turkish public.

Torture Reported

PM161155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Prisoners Tortured"]

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb -- "I was tortured for the sole purpose of getting me to sign statements prepared by my jailers in advance compromising our trade union leaders." These words were spoken with difficulty by a Turkish worker who had spent several months in an Istanbul jail. An interview with a former prisoner of the Turkish military junta was being shown on French television.

I was constantly beaten, he said, tortured with electric shocks and subjected to dozens of highly sophisticated indignities. This man, the program pointed out, is one of thousands who have been and are being tortured in Turkish jails. They are asked to confess to crimes which they did not commit and to corroborate slanders leveled at Turkish progressives.

To date, the presenter pointed out, the military authorities have arrested tens of thousands of people. Hundreds daily are being tried by courts contravening the most basic judicial norms. Their only crime is to belong to various progressive organizations.

Turkish Front Formed

AU171445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Brussels, 10 Feb (TASS) -- A decision to form a broad democratic front in Turkey, based on the political unity of the country's workers class, has been adopted as a result of the negotiations among the leaders of the Turkish Workers' Party, the Turkish Communist Party and the Turkish Socialist Workers' Party.

The three parties have issued a joint statement on the results of their negotiations. The statement notes that a great threat hangs over the fate of peace in the entire world, the threat posed by the forces of imperialism and primarily American imperialism. In the Middle East also, the statement says, the Reagan administration is pursuing a provocative policy aimed at unleashing a war. Proceeding from its expansionist plans, the Pentagon aims at using the territory of Turkey to set up military bases there; that is, supporting bases for the notorious "Rapid Deployment Forces." The U.S. secret plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Turkey and in European countries have become public knowledge.

The court trial of 52 leaders and activists of the Confederation of the Revolutionary Workers' Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), the statement further says, is one of the most glaring examples of violation of democratic freedoms. The military junta is trying to reduce to nothing the achievements and the trade union rights won by the workers class.

Under these conditions, the appeals by the American administration for the "protection of trade union rights and human rights" represent the height of hypocrisy. "The crocodile tears" shed by the Reagan administration in connection with the events in Poland cannot deceive anyone. It is precisely with the agreement and direct support of Washington that democratic rights have been grossly violated in Turkey, a NATO member country. It is precisely with U.S. blessing that tens of thousands of Turkish citizens have been imprisoned, subjected to torture and handed over to courts because of their progressive views.

COMMUNIQUE ON MEETING OF TURKISH PARTIES VIEWED

LD121000 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] PRAVDA reports from Brussels that after a meeting between the leadership of the Turkish Workers Party, the Turkish Communist Party and the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, the decision was made to establish in Turkey a broad democratic front based on the unity of the Turkish workers class. As pointed out in the joint communique issued after the meeting of the above-mentioned three parties, there is a great danger looming over world peace by imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialism.

Reagan follows a policy of provications aimed at creating a war in the Middle East. The Pentagon, in accordance with its expansionist plans, wants to deploy military forces which will be the basis of the notorious Rapid Deployment Forces. Secret U.S. plans regarding the deployment of medium-range nuclear rockets in Turkey as in the European countries have been exposed.

As pointed out later in the communique, the trial of 52 Confederation of Revolutionary Workers' Unions [DISK] leaders and active members is one of the anti- [word indistinct] which shows the suppression of democratic freedoms.

The communique also says that the success and trade union rights achieved by the workers class have been nullified. Under these circumstances it is quite clear that the U.S. appeal for trade union and human rights is a hypocrisy. The crocodile tears of the Reagan administration can deceive no one.

In Turkey, a member of NATO, democratic rights are suppressed with the approval and the direct supports of Washington. Tens of thousands of Turks have been put into jails by the approval of Americans. They have been tortured and tried because of their progressive views.

CPSU SECRETARY PONOMAREV MEETS SWEDISH CP LEADER

LD181552 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS -- The exchange of opinion in Moscow between representatives of the CPSU and the Swedish Workers' Communist Party [SWCP] demonstrated the two parties' unanimity in appraising the international situation. The Soviet side at the meeting was represented by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vasiliy Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Regional CPSU Committee, and Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Affairs Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party was led by Rolf Hagel, chairman of the party's board.

The communique published following the meeting points out that the international situation today is characterised by the aggravation of confrontation between the forces of war and peace. The aggressive course of the imperialist forces of the United States and NATO aimed at whipping up tension and escalating the arms race has led to the dramatic aggravation of the international situation and to the exacerbation of the threat of war.

However, the communique says, it is countered by the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and other peace-loving states, and also by the strong anti-war public movement, which has assumed particularly large proportions in Europe during the past few years.

The delegations of the CPSU and the SWCP strongly denounced the intrigues of imperialism against Poland and Afghanistan and its gross intervention in their internal affairs and also in the affairs of the countries waging struggle for their national liberation and social emanicipation.

The sides expressed their firm conviction that the main task today is to avert world thermo-nuclear catastrophe. In this context they stressed the need to extend and promote joint efforts of all the political and public forces opposed to war and advocating a lasting peace, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation and international security.

The two parties attach exceptional importance to the efforts against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe and for preventing another round of the arms race so that Europe should not become again a theatre of operations. The two parties stressed the particular urgency that is attached in the present-day situation to the stepping up of the efforts for establishing in northern Europe a zone free from nuclear weapons. This could largely facilitate the strengthening of security on the continent and become a major stride towards nuclear-free Europe.

The delegations of the CPSU and the SWCP reject all the attempts to use anti-communism and anti-Sovietism to subvert or split up the communist movement, which is making a decisive contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The CPSU and the SWCP advocate the extension of relations of friendship and goodneighbourliness between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Sweden and diverse and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

FINNISH PRESIDENT TO VISIT IN EARLY MARCH

LD181612 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland is to pay a working visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of March at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSr Supreme Soviet, it is officially announced here.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR MEETS SHITIKOV, RUBEN

Shitikov 2 Feb

PM121427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 2 February A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, received C. Arnaud, French ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. Their talk touched on questions connected with the present state and further development of Soviet-French relations, particularly in the sphere of interparliamentary relations. The ambassador was familiarized with the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its standing commissions and the USSR parliamentary group.

Ruben 4 Feb

PM121429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 4 February V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received C. Arnaud, French ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. During their talk the Soviet side noted that the USSR's foreign policy activity, as the Soviet leadership has frequently explained, is invariably aimed at averting the threat of war, halting the arms race and safeguarding the security of all people.

The talk also touched on questions of Soviet-French relations and the further development of parliamentary ties between the two countries.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW SWISS ENVOY 16 FEB

LD161538 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1148 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb (TASS) -- The ambassador of the Swiss Confederation, Karl Fricci, today presented his credentials in the Kremlin to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of the credentials and the exchange of speeches, a conversation took place between Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Karl Fricci.

U.S. POLICY MAIN REASON FOR MIDEAST CRISIS

LD191010 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 19 Feb 82

["PRAVDA: Who Is Obstructing a Settlement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS -- Over thirty years have passed since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Middle East, like before, remains one of the most dangerous sources of tension in the world, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov writes in PRAVDA today. Of course, there are many reasons why the Mid-Eastern crisis lasts for so many years. However, there is every ground to believe that the main one of them is the policy of the United States.

Having taken a line at eliminating international detente, the scholar stresses, the present U.S. administration is to a greater extent than the previous ones trying to fasten various regional conflicts, particularly, the Arab-Israeli conflict, to its global policies subordinated to the struggle against the Soviet Union and its allies. Washington is trying to "control" the development of such conflict situations in the interests of its power confrontation with the socialist community and the world national liberation, anti-imperialist movement.

Proclaiming itself to be the protector of Western oil interests in the Middle East, the article says, the United States is trying to use the situation to fasten its European partners and Japan even closer to itself, to head off any attempts on their part to seek independent solutions to numerous foreign policy problems, to keep them at a short leash. It would [words indistinct] world as a means for altering the situation in the Middle East in the interests of Israel and the United States, so as to use it as an instrument for undermining the realistic road toward stable peace.

The article notes that the United States deliberately steers the Mid-Eastern conflict away from a just settlement. "Suffice it to recall the events that followed the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty to understand the indisputability of the conclusion that the Camp David accords have nothing in common with a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

U.S. SEEN BACKING MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD IN SYRIA

LD182046 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 18 Feb 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program prepared by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Prominent Islamic religious figures in Syria have expressed their full support for the government's measures to combat the extremist Muslim Brotherhood organization. They have written to President Hafiz al-Asad denouncing the activity of the terrorist organisation in Hamah. It is known that the U.S. State Department tried to portray the Muslim Brotherhood troublemakers as [word indistinct], and represented their acts as a widespread rebellion against the government.

The letters from the Muslim religious figures in Syria expose the U.S. false protectors of Islam and justice who extend their patronage to the Syrian terrorists. It has long been well known that the destructive activity of the Muslim Brotherhood [words indistinct] and directed from abroad. The Syrian leaderhip has frequently pointed out the [word indistinct] of the CIA. Upsetting the situation in Syria is one of the objectives of the CIA's extensive activities against the progressive, anti-imperialist regimes in the Arab world.

It is no coincidence that an anti-Syrian propaganda campaign is now being fanned in the United States to harm the reputation of the Syrian regime. Overtly and covertly the United States wants at least to weaken Syria, if not to exclude it completely from the arena of anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East.

MUBARAK SEEKS COURSE MORE INDEPENDENT OF U.S.

PM181621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin: "On Mubarak's Tour"]

[Text] Egyptian President H. Mubarak's visits to the leading Western countries have attracted a great deal of attention among politicians and journalists. The itinerary was as follows: Italy, including the Vatican, France, the United States, Britain and the FRG. As a rule his meetings and talks did not take more than a day. The only exception Mubarak made was Washington, where he spent more than 2 days.

So let us begin with Washington.

The duration of his Washington talks is understandable. As-Sadat left Mubarak the legacy of an Egyptian policy almost totally dependent on America's foreign policy course, interests and intentions, and on Washington's military and economic aid.

Apparently by way of payment for Camp David, J. Carter had promised As-Sadat to increase military aid to Egypt to the same level as that received by Israel. But promises are one thing and actuality another. In fiscal 1982 (which ends on 30 September) Israel will receive $1.4 billion for military purposes, whereas Egypt will "only" get $0.9 billion. The difference is considerable, and Mubarak asked the Americans to reduce the discrepancy.

As for economic aid, it is more than just sums of money. The Americans are giving money for definite and specific programs. This does not suit the Egyptians. They would like to have the right to use the credits independently. This is what was discussed.

To judge from information that has filtered into the press, in both cases Reagan promised to take Mubarak's requests into account to some extent. He promised this in order to strengthen his positions on questions more general and more important to the Americans.

Reagan pressed the need to continue the Camp David process, and in this sense he included the United States, Egypt and Israel in "one team." The American president, intimidating his Egyptian colleague with the intrigues of the ubiquitous Soviets, voiced alarm "at the strategic threat to this region" and promised support for countries "concerned with ensuring regional security."

Mubarak did not delve deeply into this theme. He did not even mention Camp David in any of the three official statements. The Egyptian president pressed for something else. "The key to peace and stability in this region," Mubarak emphasized, "is the resolution of the Palestinian problem.... The Palestinian people must not be denied the realization of the right to self-determination." Turning to his American colleague, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt said: "The Palestinians need our help and understanding. We are sure that you will not let them down, that you will not smash to smithereens the hopes of those who are counting on you....

I am sure of the opposite. What hopes can there be here. For the Americans the Palestine question is worse than a toothache. "The assassination of Egyptian President as-Sadat," J. Reston wrote on 7 October last year, "stunned Washington and forced the administration and Congress to reflect on U.S. policy in the Near East. Perhaps this is the only consolidation in this whole tragedy." Poor consolidation, for somehow the Americans do not seem to have "reflected" or to intend to draw any lessons from their own experience. The Americans would still like to contrive to resolve the Palestine question without resolving it -- that is, to make Israel and Egypt pretend that the question has been resolved. In fact, there is no need to make Israel do so -- it has long been prepared to do so. Things are more complex with Egypt. Not even As-Sadat could swallow Begin's "autonomy." Haig's recent trip to Jerusalem and Cairo showed once again that a gulf separates the positions of Egypt and Israel.

But let us return to Washington. The obvious discrepancy of accents in the presidents' speeches and Mubarak's refusal to accept the American draft joint "declaration" elicited a flood of comments. Their chief idea -- and I am inclined to subscribe to it -- is that Mubarak, while remaining within the framework of the "special relationship" with America, is not averse to getting rid of at least some of the trammels with which As-Sadat and his American friends fettered Egypt, and is trying to look at the world with his own eyes.

Mubarak's talks in the West European capitals are also being examined from this viewpoint. Impressions are forming that the Egyptian president and his West European interlocutors were assessing the possibility of solving the Palestinian question outside the frame of the Camp David mechanism. It is highly noteworthy that the conventional motif of As-Sadat's Egypt -- the need to pressure Israel -- was supplemented by another -- the need to pressure the United States. "The Europeans," Mubarak stated at London's Heathrow Airport, "can play an important role in achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Near East by using their influence on the United States and Israel."

Mubarak's aspiration to revive and consolidate Egypt's ties with Western Europe corresponds fully to Cairo's obvious desire to restore relations with the Arab states and to give a reminder of Egypt's role as a nonaligned country. Certain steps by the new president aimed at reviving the Egyptian economy, terminating the orgy of corruption and bribery and restoring dialogue with opposition circles are also attracting attention. In my view, all this is evidence that Mubarak does not want to be As-Sadat's shadow and that Egypt is trying to find a more balanced and independent foreign policy course.

It is not so easy to do this. The Americans hold on firmly to what falls into their hands. But nevertheless, it seems to me that the changes which have begun will grow.

U.S. SEEKING ALLIES AMONG 'DEFEATIST ARAB CIRCLES'

LD180055 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers are to meet in Tunis to study ways and means of strengthening the joint Arab strategy in the face of continuing Zionist expansion backed by the United States. The meeting is expected to discuss the results of the recent UN General Assembly emergency session which, as is known, overwhelmingly adopted a resolution condemning Israel for annexation of the Golan Heights and stressing the need for its total and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem.

This General Assembly session is distinguished from previous ones by the fact that this time the international community was not content just to condemn Israel. It called on the UN member states to adopt a series of sanctions against the enemy, including a halt to the delivery of weapons and military hardware to Israel, the suspension of economic, financial and technical assistance, and the freezing of diplomatic and cultural relations.

The international community also stood firm against the states backing the Zionist aggressor, chiefly the United States, one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, by condemning it, for, by its stand, hindered the Security Council from adopting effective measures against the aggressors.

The resolution also condemned all forms of backing given to the aggressor which encourages him to continue this course of aggression and to perpetuate his stay in occupied Arab territories.

Arab circles have welcomed the adoption of the resolution with great satisfaction as an important victory scored by the Arab states and all the powers which are eager to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. On the other hand, farsighted political circles note the need to develop this success. The Damascus ATH-THAWRAH says that the Arabs must not be content with the political blow dealt to the United States at the recent emergency session of the UN General Assembly, but they should follow it up with a further series of blows to all U.S. economic and military interests in the Arab area. The role of the United States as a partner, supporter and protector of the Zionist aggressor does not require any further proof.

The patriotic forces in the Arab homeland have affirmed the need to strengthen the unity of Arab ranks on an anti-imperialist basis as a basic guarantee of Arab success in their confrontation with Zionism and U.S. imperialism. At the same time they note the enormous responsibility which, in current circumstances, falls on the leaders of the Gulf states who are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, particularly those who by virtue of their special relations with the United States are exposed to greater pressures than the rest.

It seems that these pressures have begun to bear fruit, as is evident from the Saudi AR-RIYAD, which recently began to whitewash the image of U.S. policy in the Middle East. The paper carried two of President Reagan's recent statements in which he denied what he had previously stated -- namely, that the United States considers Israel the most important and the strongest U.S. ally in the Middle East. The paper concluded from comparing the two statements by the U.S. President that the fact that he personally retracted his earlier statement -- which created a very negative reaction in Arab circles -- was enough to prompt the Arabs to show more understanding for the U.S. position in the Middle East.

Such talk, if it indicated anything, indicates that the endeavors of Washington to win allies among the defeatist Arab circles find a response from some political circles in Saudi Arabia which have been trying to present U.S. policy in the Middle East as a balanced, impartial policy. But the U.S. stand on the decision to annex the Golan Heights and the great efforts on the part of the United States to shield Israel against sanctions at the United Nations reaffirmed to the world the U.S. alignment with Israel, which has been and remains a tool of U.S. policy in the area. To ignore this truth might very adversely affect the formulation of a joint Arab strategy.

S. AFRICA ACCUSED OF 'LIQUIDATING' TU LEADERS

LD181852 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] London, 18 February, TASS -- Following press statement released by African National Congress (ANC) London office:

Trade Unionist Thozamile Gqweta in Danger

The death of Dr Neil Aggett found "hanged in his cell" on February 4th has underlined once again the extent of the apartheid state's brutality. The fact that more than 500 people have been detained in South Africa since May 1981 is a measure of the regime's desperation to quell the constantly growing level of resistance to its rule. Recent news that the apartheid courts aim to hold more than 22 trials this year explains this desperation. The evidence that does come out in court is horrifying. Electric shock treatment, suffocation, forced standing, sleep deprivation, prolonged beating and poisoning are just some of the methods being used daily. The effects of very long solitary confinement are in themselves a brutal weapon in the hands of the security police.

The African National Congress has learnt with dismay and horror of the news that Thozamile Gqweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union, was admitted to the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital last week. Thozamile has been detained since December 9, 1981, just after the so called Ciskie "independence" and has been arrested five times before.

When his family visited him on Wednesday, they found out through unofficial sources of his hospitalisation. His brother Robert who had visited him earlier said he found Thozamile unrecognisable.

Among Thozamile's symptoms were severe headache at the back of his head, severe depression and anxiety, difficulty in speaking, dramatic weight loss and partial memory loss, eyes bloodshot and, at one stage, tears started rolling down his cheeks. Thozamile complained that his brother was talking too loudly. Thozamile Gqweta is the 6th known detainee to be admitted to hospital since the beginning of 1982.

The South African racists have embarked on a course of physically and morally liquidating our people. We ask the international community to intervene. Stop apartheid murders. Protest to the racist prime minister on behalf of Thozamile Gqweta. Approach your government to intervene. Call for the release of all political detainees.

The time has come for a comprehensive boycott, including arms and oil embargo, of racist South Africa.

[Signed] F. Meli, director of external publicity

EX-CIA DEPUTY DIRECTOR SECRETLY VISITS GUATEMALA

LD182242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2010 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Feb (TASS) -- Gen Vernon Walters, former deputy director of the CIA and now a high-ranking "adviser" at the State Department, who is one of the administraion's leading "experts" on the suppression of national liberation movements, has lately been on a series of secret missions to Guatemala. These visits are regarded here as an attempt to impede the struggle of the peoples of Central America for national independence and sovereignty and against U.S. domination.

Nobody here is in any doubt about the provocative nature of these trips. As AP notes, Washington "is very alarmed at the intensifying struggle" of the patriotic forces in that country against military dictatorship and regards "the maintenance of stability" in Guatemala "as an even more pressing objective than the pacification of neighboring El Salvador."

The secret of the increased interest shown by the U.S. imperialists in Guatemala is simple: That country occupies an important strategic position in Central America, and -- most important of all -- it has considerable oil deposts. Its economy is almost completely controlled by U.S. capital, which pumps enormous profits out of Guatemala.

After coming under public pressure the previous administration announced the introduction of certain "sanctions" against the repressive regime in Guatemala. However, the Reagan administration has embarked on the outright dismantling of even these purely symbolic "restrictions." Washington has effectively lifted the ban on military assistance to Guatemala by supplying it with a large consignment of U.S. arms through third countries. According to some reports the White House will shortly ask Congress for an allocation of $250,000 for the training of Guatemalan Army officers in the United States. AP stresses that these are only "the first steps toward restoring military cooperation" with the terrorist Guatemalan regime.

U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS IN PANAMA SCORED

PY181846 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] U.S. military maneuvers known under the code name (Candle Liberty), are taking place in the Panama Canal Zone with the participation of 6,000 Yankees. The participation of Puerto Rican and Dominican soldiers is also expected. It was officiallly asserted that the objectives of these large-scale maneuvers in the region are aimed at designing methods to provide for the canal's defense. This assertion ipso facto raises this question: To defend it from whom:

As is known, Washington currently has a considerable number of naval, air and marine forces concentrated in the Central American and Antillan zone. No Latin American country can plan any attack on the canal. A threat by the USSR is being surmised in Washington. It is no secret that in this part of the Atlantic there are no Soviet naval units, let alone landing detachments to take over Panama. Therefore, the Yankee claims about an alleged threat to the Panama canal are unfounded.

It is most likely that the (Candle Liberty) maneuvers are being carried out for completely different reasons. In the first place, there is no doubt that the maneuvers involving approximately 6,000 U.S. soldiers are designed to produce a psychological effect on the Panamanian people, something like telling them, "Do not forget who is the real master of the Panama Canal Zone." Washington has not hesitated to use force, as in 1964, to safeguard its colonial centers against their legitimate owners.

Similarly, it has also been indicated that if Washington deemed it necessary, the Panama Canal Treaty could be done away with by bursts of machinegun fire. As a matter of fact, in recent days the Panamanian Government committed an act of insubordination in the eyes of the United States, by refusing to take part in the so-called Central American Democratic Community, created under the aegis of the United States. After all, isn't staging shootings and bombings near the Panamanian capital a way to defer diehard opponents? Another aspect of the U.S. show of force in the Canal Zone has called the attention of observers. The fact is that many of the Pentagon's military installations in Panama may be used as points of departure for the transport of troops to other Central American countries. The possibility of the troops participating in the (Candle Liberty) maneuvers being sent to El Salvador cannot be ruled out. White House officers are angry because the members of the Salvadoran junta and the Yankee military advisers have been unable to annihilate the Farabundo Marti guerrillas. The Salvadoran conflict is costing the U.S. people over $1 million daily. The Pentagon has long been ready to kill, according to estimates by CIA agents, between 200,000 and 300,000 Salvadorans who may be capable of resisting the interventionist forces. In this situation it is more than feasible for the 6,000 Yankee soldiers at the Canal Zone to lead the Yankee interventionist forces into El Salvador and even into Nicaragua. How will the Central American events develop? We will know this in the future. The peoples of the world, the friends of Latin America, are struggling in order not to permit the U.S. intervention against the Central American and Caribbean peoples, who are confronted with U.S. expansionism and aggression. Official circles of many countries and the international public have warned the United States about the inadvisability of delaying a settlement of the Central American civil conflicts, since the threat to use force could have extremely serious consequences for the United States itself.

AFP REPORTS STAIRCASE COLLAPSE IN MOSCOW SUBWAY

NC181934 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb (AFP) -- Numerous people were killed or injured when an underground railway (metro) staircase collapsed during rush hour late yesterday, informed Soviet sources said today.

The accident occurred at Laviamotornaia station in the industrial zone in northern Moscow on a recently-opened line at about 6:30 pm [1530 GMT], when thousands of workers were on their way home, the sources said.

An eyewitness said that the staircase collapsed "in just a few seconds, with hundreds of people falling on each other."

So far the authorities have yet to announce the accident, although informed Soviet sources said that numerous eyewitnesses watched helplessly as the staircase collapsed.

They saw the accident occur as they were taking a parallel staircase, the sources said. Hundreds of people literally disappeared from view, provoking widespread panic, they said.

A number of people were trampled underfoot, the sources said.

Lviamotornaia Station is situated some 10 km (6 miles) from the centre of Moscow.

Lisbon on Confirmation

LD190016 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Here is a report from Moscow by our correspondent Carlos Fino:

[Begin recording] The news of the accident was officially confirmed this afternoon through a brief note inserted in the newspaper VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA, a local paper enjoying great circulation here in Moscow due to its informative, rather than political character. The news inserted at the bottom of page 3 has only eight lines and merely confirms in vague terms that yesterday, 17 February, a fault in the escalator of an underground station caused casualties, although it does not say whether anybody was killed. The report adds that an inquiry is now under way. This is, indeed, the normal and brief way the Soviet press usually reports this type of occurence. [end recording]

SUPREME SOVIET DECORATES TU-154 CREW FOR BRAVERY

LD171316 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "In the Sky of Aden"]

[Text] The Soviet press has published the text of a decree by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union regarding the conferring of insignias and medals of the Soviet Union on crew members of an Aeroflot aircraft. These crew members are: Leonid Krasimov, pilot of the TU-154; Boris (Trikhotshev), copilot; Aleksandr (Pavenkov), weather officer; Yevgeniy Alekseyev, aircraft engineer; Stanislav (Vashenkovskiy), radio operator; Tatiyana (Ogreshova), Lubov Federova, Tamara (Rovnova) and Ludmila Yakovlova, air hostesses; and Aleksey (Peskov), steward. They were all awarded insignias, as mentioned in the decree, for the bravery, heroism and high drgree of skill they showed while on duty.

The following incident occurred in the sky of Aden. A TU-154 Aeroflot airliner took off from Aden Airport at 0410. It was on a Moscow-Aden-Dar-Es-Salaam flight. Just after takeoff, one of the three engines failed and the aircraft began to lost altitude and speed. The fire indicator lit on the command console. To add to the danger of the situation, all this happened during a hot night in Aden.

It seems that any incident of this kind poses a threat of death to crew and passengers alike. But Leonid Krasimov, the pilot of the aircraft, made the only right decision: He returned to Aden Airport -- that is, landed at the airport. Leonid Krasimov describes how this happened:

[Begin Krasimov recording in Russian fading into Arabic translation] Leonid Krasimov says: All the crew members kept the calm necessary in such a situatiion, and we did not panic at that moment because we simply did not have time to think about it. We had to act and concentrate on what was happening in the air. The incident developed at dazzling speed. All crew members took the necessary measures in such a situation, carrying out the pilot's instructions.

The pilot goes on: We had extinguished fires many times during training and we knew quite well what to do during an engine failure, but despite this the situation was dramatic. What mattered was the fact that passengers, including children, were there sitting in the aircraft, behind us. Leonid Krasimov further says: Experts from the Civil Aviation Ministry of the Soviet Union, when investigating this incident, heard all the recordings of radio signals, instructions and radio exchanges between the aircraft crew and the ground, and they concluded that the measures taken by all the crew members were precise and right. This showed that all the comrades in the aircraft were first-class experts. The automatic system helped us extinguish the engine fire, and this system worked without a hitch.

Losing altitude was an extremely difficult and dangerous situation. This was due first to the aircraft weight, because, for a few seconds, there was no fuel consumption. Second, this was due to the high speed during the fall. It was impossible to reduce this speed at first. Third, it was due to the runway which was not long enough in that situation.

The pilot of the airliner goes on: We tried to do all we could to ensure that landing of the aircraft without any danger to the passengers and aircraft.

Concluding, Leonid Krasimov says: I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the employees of the Aden Airport services because by their precise actions, they helped us prevent an accident that could have occurred after the landing of the aircraft at Aden Airport. [end recording]

The aircraft was in the air for 8 minutes in all. Every minute will remain in the memories of the pilot, the copilot, the weather officer, the aircraft engineer, and the aircraft hostesses.

As far as the passengers were concerned, they did not at the beginning notice anything except a violent upheaval. At any rate, they left the aircraft without any panic or fright. The passengers applauded the airmen enthusiastically. They included Tanzanians, Koreans, Russians and Yugoslavs.

KISELEV COMMENTS ON EDUCATION OF LEADERS

AU181427 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Feb 82 pp 1-6

["Statement" by Tikhon Kiselev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, specially dispatched by APN for the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO -- passages printed in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] Belorussia is well known beyond the USSR's borders for its freight trucks, tractors, combines, metal cutting machines, TV sets and refrigerators, as well as for the products of its food and light industry. Approximately 300 enterprises in our republic are exporting nearly 1,000 varieties of goods to more than 100 countries.

The stable rates of industrial development in our republic (the volume of production doubling every 7 years) and the stable rate of growth of all our national economic branches are the solid bases for a steady improvement of our working people's cultural and living standards.

This goal, as a matter of fact, is the general target of CPSU policy. Throughout the last 5 years the total national income spent by the Belorussian SSR for improving the people's prosperity amounted to R57 billion, or R12 billion more than during the previous 5-year plan period. Between 1975 and 1980 housing construction consisted of a total of 21 million square meters, and 1.9 million people moved into new homes. The wages of workers and employees increased by 20 percent throughout this perid and the incomes of cooperative farmers increased by 32 percent. Per capita real incomes increased by 19 percent. These are only a facts indicating the socioeconomic development of our republic.

There is no doubt that the training of cadres, as well as the established system of selecting, educating and promoting to leading posts those workers who are showing initiative, political erudition and organizational talents, have played a definite role in these successes. As V.I. Lenin stressed on several occasions, policy is made through people.

Every plenum, every meeting of the bureau and Central Committee Secretariat of the Belorussian Communist Party actually discusses in one way or the other the problems connected with the people who are leading important departments of Soviet party, economic and social activities. In our epoch,which is characterized by advanced scientific-technical progress and a steady breaking of traditional concepts on management theory, it is very important and extremely necessary (although very difficult at the same time) to master the laws of this theory. A contemporary leader must not only be a merely competent and dedicated worker. Behind the complexity of today's problems he must be aware of future prospects and must clearly understand the concerns of tomorrow so that forthcoming events and changes do not leave him unprepared.

Life experience shows that not every competent specialist can become a leader, but that every leader must be a specialist in his own production field. This is why in selecting cadres we must carefully analyze the extent to which the man in question is familiar with his own work and estimate how broad his outlook is. Today, for example, there are 180 people among our village rayon committee party secretaries and chairmen of rayon executive commiteees, as well as among the deputy chairmen, who have formerly been heads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

WE CAN CITE THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND HOW IMPORTANT SUCH AN APPROACH CAN BE. TWO NEIGHBORING AREAS OF BELORUSSIA -- THE OSTROVETSKIY AND THE POLTAVASKIY RAYONS -- ARE ACTUALLY CHARACTERIZED BY ALMOST IDENTICAL NATURAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. NEVERTHELESS, THE INDEXES IN THE TWO AREAS FOR THE LAST 5-YEAR PERIOD (1976-1980) DRASTICALLY DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER. THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS LIES IN THE DIFFERENT STANDARDS OF LEADERSHIP. PEOPLE IN THE OSTROVETSSKIY RAYON ARE WORKING IN A MORE CREATIVE MANNER, DISPLAYING GREATER INITIATIVE AND MORE BROADLY APPLYING ADVANCED EXPERIENCES. THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RAYON ARE CAPABLE OF MOBILIZING PEOPLE AND ACCURATELY COORDINATING WORK; ARE EFFICIENTLY COORDINATING EFFORTS IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE GREAT RESULTS; AND ARE CAPABLE OF FINDING HIDDEN RESOURCES AND APPLYING THEM IN PRACTICAL WORK. THEY ARE MORE CAPABLE OF SELECTING, DISTRIBUTING AND TRAINING THEIR CADRES. AS A POPULAR SAYING GOES, WORK IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED BY PEOPLE AND IS BEING GLORIFIED BY PEOPLE.

The apparatus of each party committee in our republic today is composed of authoritative, highly educated and capable organizers. They are distinguishing themselves by a correct awareness of the necessities of our epoch and a creative approach to solving the problems they are facing and the tasks assigned to them; they are capable of relying upon collective experience and collective opinion in their daily work; and they are capable of actively supporting every new and progressive element, as well as of overcoming all difficulties that arise.

Over 50 percent of the town and rayon committee party secretaries are now trained engineers, technicians and graduate specialists in the agricultural sector. Particular care is devoted to the improvement of the qualifications of secretaries of basic party organizations and workshop party organizations, as well as of party group leaders.

The party organizations consider one of their important tasks to be education the leading workers in a spirit of constantly trying to improve their own qualifications and increasing their theoretical knowledge and professional skills.

THE GRODNOSKAYA OBLAST HAS ACQUIRED PARTICULARLY VALUABLE EXPERIENCE IN THE EDUCATION OF CADRES. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE COURSES WHERE FUTURE PRODUCTION MANAGERS AND PARTY WORKERS STUDY ADVANCED EXPERIENCE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES HAVE BEEN CREATED THERE. THE GRODNO AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE HAS ESTABLISHED A FACULTY FOR TRAINING CADRES. THE KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES OF THE OBLAST HAVE ESTABLISHED A VERY SPECIFIC FORM OF TRAINING THAT HAS BECOME QUITE POPULAR -- THE MEASURES AIMED AT PRACTICALLY IMPLEMENTING PLANS AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES ARE BEING PUBLICLY DEFENDED. THIS SERVES AS AN INCENTIVE FOR CADRE ACTIVITIES AND FOR THEM TO CONSTANTLY STRIVE TO IMPROVE THEIR KNOWLEDGE.

The skill of selecting and promoting a talented worker on a timely basis and of setting up conditions for his creative work and the full display of his capabilities is one of the most essential aspects of cadre policy. The professional qualifications and qualities of a future leader must be carefully studied. Assignments must be given to him so that his character and his skill in making independent decisions and in involving people may be observed while he is implementing these assignments.

IN THE BRESTSKAYA OBLAST PARTY ORGANIZATION, FOR EXAMPLE, WORKERS WHO ARE SINGLED OUT FOR PROMOTION TO MORE RESPONSIBLE FUNCTIONS ARE BEING ENTRUSTED WITH PREPARATIONS FOR MEETINGS OF THE BUREAU AND FOR PLENUMS. A SPECIAL TRAINING PERIOD IS ENVISAGED FOR THEM. THESE WORKERS ARE ASSIGNED THE TASKS OF READING WORKING PEOPLE'S LETTERS. THEY ARE ENCOURAGED TO DELIVER LECTURES, REPORTS AND POLITICAL PAPERS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS. THE MINSKSKAYA OBLAST PARTY ORGANIZATION HAS ALSO ADOPTED A NUMBER OF INTERESTING INITIATIVES IN WORK WITH CADRES.

The principle of continuity and recruitment of young cadres, as well as the principle of optimal coordination in prompting both young and experienced and older cadres is being strictly observed. Our stand on this question remains unchanged -- we are striving to boldly promote young cadres who have distinguished themselves while at the same time we are not neglecting those people who have energetically and successfully worked for many years.

Naturally, there is always a certain risk involved in promoting a young worker to a responsible function. Nevertheless, it is true that people are not born as leaders -- they develop throughout the years. It is important to support a beginner and to help him with good advice, and sometimes even with tactful, well-meaning critical remarks, without discouraging him from dedicated and creative work; on the contrary, this should be done by encouraging him to persist in his endeavor.

Practical experience has shown that it is very important at all levels of management to establish the balance between the rights and responsibilities of the workers most accurately and carefully. Arbitrariness in administrative work and subjectivism, as well as rash decisions, always stem from a combination of great rights with little responsibility. The contrary is also harmful -- when great responsibility is accompanied by restricted rights. In such cases the worker, regardless of how hard he may be trying, sometimes remains powerless and incapable of fully accomplishing the task assigned to him.

Control and investigations of the implementation of work are an exceptionally important aspect of daily organizational work in each link of the party and state apparatus and in the work of every party, soviet and economic leader.

The party organizations in our republic regard the perfection of this control and the consolidation of executive discipline as a tremendous reserve and asset in connection with improving the efficiency of all our work.

KISELEV ATTENDS BELORUSSIAN ARTISTS CONGRESS

LD181754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] A report from Minsk: The results of the past-5-year period and the ways to further increase the ideological-education role of the visual arts are being disucssed at the congress of Belorussian artists, which opened today. Taking part in the work of the congress is Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

RASHIDOV DELIVERS SPEECH TO UZBEK PARTY AKTIV

LD182028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Some 5.4 million people, more than 1/3 of the total population, take part in the mass physical culture movement of Uzbekistan. They have at their disposal 160 stadiums, 250 swimming pools and approximately 30,000 sports grounds. This was discussed today in Tashkent at a meeting of the republic party aktiv. It was devoted to the further development of physical culture and sport in Uzbekistan. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

GRISHIN, USTINOV MOSCOW UNVEILING CEREMONY

LD172306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] A memorial to Aleksandr Vasiliyevich Suvorov was unveiled today in Moscow on Communist Square. A meeting was held to mark the occasion. Among those taking part were Comrades Grishin and Ustinov; Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet; eminent high-ranking military personnel; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations; and working people of the capital.

PONOMAREV ATTENDS EDUCATION WORKERS CONGRESS

LD132118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The ninth trade union congress of workers in education, institutes of higher education and scientific establishments has ended in Moscow. It was noted at the congress that in our country the transition to secondary education for all has been completed, the level of educational and pedagogical work has improved. About 3 million specialists with higher or secondary-special education have been trained for the national economy. The delegates analyzed in detail the shortcomings and oversights in the work of committees and councils of the trade union.

Taking part in the work of the congress were Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Makeyev and Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yelyutin and Prokofyev, USSR ministers; Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Strizhev and Yanovskiy, deputies to heads of departments at the CPSU Central Committee.

A new trade union central committee and an inspection committee were elected, as well as delegates for the 17th congress of the USSR trade unions. Comrade Yanushkovskaya was reelected to the post of chairman of the trade union central committee.

CONFERENCE HELD ON DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST GAINS

FM170951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "All-Union Scientific Conference"]

[Text] An all-union scientific conference entitled "Problems of War, Peace and the Defense of the Gains of Socialism in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" and organized by the USSR Philosophical Society and the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy was held 3-4 February at the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy.

The conference was opened by Prof V. Malinin, doctor of philosophical sciences and president of the USSR Philosophical Society.

Colonel General G. Sredin, chief of the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, delivered the main report, "The Dialectics of War, Peace and Social Progress in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," at the conference.

Then reports were heard from Comrades D. Volkogonov, A. Milovidov, R. Rosa, A. Dmitriyev, V. Malinin, V. Khaltsov, M. Yasyukov, N. Chaldynmov and N. Tabunov.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Colonel General A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; G. Kvasov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee; Prof D. Kozlov, doctor of philosophical sciences and vice president of the USSR Philosophical Society; Colonel General A. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; and Army Generals I. Pavlosvkiy and N. Lyashchenko.

COAL MINERS TU CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON UNION ROLE

LD140222 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Interview with Mikhail Srebnyy, chairman of the Soviet Coal Industry Workers Union, by an unidentified announcer -- Srebnyy's answers in Russian fading into English translation]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] In a labor conflict the first thing a worker does in the USSR is to appeal to his union local. But then the management, too, asks the labor union for assistance in difficult cases. This is standard procedure at Soviet factories and offices. In the following program, we discuss the issue with the chairman of the Soviet coal miners' union, Mikhail Srebnyy. This union has 2,500,000 members who turn out 1/5 of world's coal output. These are 2,500,000 people whose work determines action on many Soviet economic plans. So, first, what are the primary problems for the leaders of the coal miners' union?

[Srebnyy] We are concerned above all with how to get out of the situation the coal industry here has been facing for quite some time now as it fails to meet the annual coal output targets. This problem arose due to the depletion of coal layers in the traditional mining areas in the European part of the nation. There is now a need to work new coalfields in the eastern areas of the country that are difficult of access. The second problem we devote close attention to is labor protection. And finally there are questions of the social program that also require close attention.

[Question] So the first problem is when we fall short of the government program. This is indeed a serious problem, which is having a negative effect on a whole number of other branches of the Soviet economy. I expect that the leaders of the ministry concerned have wracked their brains for a solution. How can you explain the fact that your union not only singles out the problem but gives it top priority?

[Answer] What does a shortfall in output mean to the workers? Wages are reduced, to begin with. For this reason miners and the union are interested in carrying out the plan which is agreed upon in the collective bargaining agreements.

[Question] But how can a labor union help to increase output? Isn't that exclusively within the competence of the management?

[Answer] But doesn't raising the skill of young workers at courses organized by local unions help raise output? The unions also do a lot to find ways to save energy, to prolong the life of mechanisms and to organize work more effectively. All this increases output of coal, in the long run, and accordingly the profits of coal mines increase, which also means a rise in miners' incomes.

[Question] However, relations between a management and miners, as far as I know, are not always as idyllic. For example, in the press miners have published letters with complaints against managers of mines who, in violation of labor laws, cancel days off for the workers. Did your union take any steps to restore the rights of its members?

[Answer] Well, indeed these were conflict situations and there were violations, as it were. The point is output of coal in this country has become somewhat complex, and not only in the Soviet Union, as a matter of fact, but also in the whole of Europe. Because of the difficulties, our labor union has given its consent to using two Sundays every month for drawing miners into an extra effort. But naturally the Sundays have to be compensated for by days off during weekdays or with double pay.

However, some mangers, in a bid to have the output targets met at any cost, draw miners into the extra effort more often than on the two allowed Sundays. And even the pay for overtime was not double but standard. Of course, our union could not ignore this. On our demand, all miners received a double compensation for overtime. One hundred fifty managers were repremanded. This means for them that another case or two like that and they could be dismissed. Indeed, we all are interested in having targets met but not at any cost and even less so by violating labor laws. Our union is closely watching that these laws are observed always, everywhere.

DOYEV COMMENTS ON JEHOVA'S WITNESSES ACTIVITY

WA140900 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by A. Doyev, assistant professor at the Kirgiz State University: "The Sham 'Sufferer'"]

[Text] We have repeatedly seen persons who have committed crimes attempting to use religious motives as justification. And this is no coincidence. It is considerably more attractive to appear in the eyes of narrow-minded people to be some "fighter" for some divine ideals than to reveal one's true antisocial face. Unfortunately, some people fall into this clever trap and thoughtlessly take up the shameless slander of the inveterate defenders of "human rights" concerning alleged persecution for one's beliefs. These are primarily either persons of the same faith as the defendant or politically immature people.

Extremely unseemly in this respect were their attempts to whitewash, for example, the unlawful actions of V.M. Zhitnikov following the recent trial in Frunze and to portray him as a "sufferer for the faith."

What was this 33-year-old man with the deceptively kindly face involved in? As the material of the investigation showed, Vladimir Makarovich Zhitnikov worked up to the end of 1980 as a driver of the Sokulukskaya Truck Depot.

He was then dismissed; and from that time until his arrest had only been seen driving around in his personal automobile on business involving he alone knew what. He would have continued to have lived such a mysterious life had he not one day flagrantly violated traffic regulations.

And the veil of secrecy was lifted. The police discovered in the trunk of Zhitnikov's Moskvich 274 copies of "Ot Poteryannogo do Vozvrashchennogo Raya" ["From Paradise Lost to Paradise Found"] and zinc mats. Knowing that such zinc is used only for special printing orders and is not on sale to the general public, Zhitnikov, to vindicate himself, lied shamelessly. He said that he had met someone in Panfilov Park who had all of a sudden offered him the chance to buy mats of the book "From Paradise Lost to Paradise Found" for R200. It had been written by authors of the overseas Brooklyn center of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect, of which Zhitnikov himself was a member. For this reason, he immediately resolved to acquire the books he had been offered and at the same time acquire the mats for them. But the person with whom he had struck the deal was totally unknown to him, and, unfortunately, he could not help the judicial authorities.

In a word, his actions corresponded entirely with the overseas set of instructions, which contained concrete advice as to how a Jehovah's Witness ought to behave in court and during the investigation. But neither the deliberate lie sanctified by the center nor the strange "forgetfulness" that prevented the defendant from recalling not only the seller of the overseas books but also other of his suppliers, like those, for example, from whom he had acquired eight sacks of stolen ornamental cement, could shake the just finding of the court, which found Zhitnikov guilty of criminal acts under article 217 of the Kirgiz SSR Criminal Code, which provides for punishment under criminal law for the "knowing criminal acquisition or sale of property."

But Zhitnikov was not simply an ordinary buyer of stolen property. He was a direct participant in the preparation and dissemination of literature of a manifestly harmful antisocial content sent to our country illegally from the United States. Among the books, magazines and brochures confiscated during the search at V.M. Zhitnikov's residence were many duplicates that he had not had time to disseminate. Otherwise why would even a believing bibliophile have 8-10 copies of WATCHTOWER, AWAKE and other magazines identical in content.

All this literature is related to the Jehovah's Witnesses religious movement. Jehovism, as it is usually called, is one of the most reactionary beliefs. It emerged at the end of the 19th century as a consequence of the deepening crisis of capitalist relations in the milieu of the U.S. petite bourgeoisie. The organization acquired its present, "Society of Jehovah's Witnesses," in 1931. In the USSR the ideas of Jehovism have spread mainly since the war. And, furthermore, the activity of the Jehovah's Witnesses in our country has from the very outset been exercised under conditions of strict secrecy.

In their concept, states, primarily the socialist states, and their social establishments and organizations, enterprises, educational institutions and so forth are declared unpleasing to God, that is, Satanic. The sect's ideologists try to raise believers in a spirit of nonacceptance of our reality and to cultivate in their followers hatred of "Satanism" and everything "Satanic," disrespect for Soviet laws and a readiness for selfless service to their organization. Speculating on believers' religious beliefs, the sect's extremist leadership attempts to intimidate them with the prophesy of the alleged approaching end of the world as a result of "Armageddon" -- a symbolic battle between the hosts of Christ and Satan, during which all except the Jehovah's Witnesses will perish.

Unfortunately, certain psychologically broken-down people fall victim to the ideas instilled in them by the sect's overseas ideologists and are confronted with the alternative of either serving Jehovah, or more precisely, the Brooklyn leadership acting in his name, and thereby gaining "eternal life in a theocratic kingdom on Earth" or serving Satan and then perishing.

This was the case with V.M. Zhitnikov, who under the guise of serving Jehovah regularly duplicated and disseminated the Brooklyn printed product that had been sent into our country illegally and that was imbued with slander of the Soviet state and social system -- that is, committed a crime. The finding of the philosophical expert report totally refuted the defendant's claims to the effect that he was suffering for his faith and that the Jehovah's Witnesses do not engage in politics and that the Jehovist literature confiscated from him was of a purely religious nature. According to Zhitnikov, the members of his sect occupy a "neutral" position with respect to all governments in this world. Yet the "apoliticism" that WATCHTOWER, AWAKE and other magazines call for represents a perfectly defined political line that objectively serves the forces of reaction and harms the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom and realization of the high ideals of the creation of the fairest social system in this world. Furthermore, such calls signify direct interference in the personal affairs of ordinary sect members and poison their lives. Are the Jehovist authors' provocative calls for their nonobservance of their civic duties, refusal to serve in the ranks of the Soviet Army, nonobservance of Soviet legislation on religious worship and other actions punishable under criminal law not open encroachment on believers' rights?

Religion has long been a screen for extremists concealing their illegal and antisocial acts. But we will permit no one to interfere with the broad democratic rights and liberties granted Soviet people by the USSR Constitution, the exercise of which is inseparable from the civilians' performance of their duties.

ALIYEV GREETS COMPOSERS UNION FIRST SECRETARY

[WA121100] [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 21 January publishes on page one a 400-word report of an Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee reception of the first secretary of the USSR Union of Composers Administration, T.N. Khrennikov. Candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev warmly greeted the artist Khrennikov and praised him for his beautiful creativity and beloved music. They discussed the future of music and the importance of the "mutual enriching of the cultures of the fraternal Soviet peoples." Khrennikov noted the great successes of the Azerbaijan school for composers.

G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, V.M. [illegible]ie, director of the Cultural Department of the Azerbaijan SSR Central Com[illegible] musicians and musical directors also participated in the meeting.

ALIYEV MEETS WITH HEALTH RESORT SPECIALISTS

WA121000 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 14 January publishes on page one a 600-word report of a meeting held on the use and construction of health care facilities, health resorts in particular. Candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev spoke with I.I. Kozlov, chairman of the Central Council for the Administration of Trade Union Health Resorts, and A. Kh. Abukov, chairman of the Central Council for Trade Union Tourism and Excursions, at a reception held in the Azerbaijan SSR Central Committee. This meeting was in response to recent Azerbaijan SSR Central Committee interest in the subject of workers' health concerns. They discussed the creation of an all union health resort zone in the area of Yalama-Nabran'.

Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers G.N. Seidov; chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions L.Kh. Basulova and Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers A.D. Lemberan also participated in the discussion.

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET ADOPTS STATE PLANS

Opening Session

WA080955 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. It is proceeding under the sign of the implementation of the stupendous socioeconomic program that was developed by the 26th CPSU Congress. In carrying out that program, the chief goal of which is a further rise in the national standard of living and the strengthening of the economic might of our motherland, the workers of our republic, together with the rest of the Soviet citizens, have been making an important contribution. Having broadly extended the socialist competition for the high quality of labor at every work site, the production collectives are striving for new successes in all sectors of economic and social-cultural construction.

A new burst of energy for the republic's workers was stirred by the decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech at that plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in which, in a concentrated form, he provided a profoundly scientific analysis of the vitally important problems of the current 5-year plan and a precise definition of the cardinal trends to be taken in our party's economic policy. The multilevel new problems linked with the practical work of the Soviet nation in implementing the plans for the economic and social development of the country were widely discussed at the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. The session adopted absolutely fundamental documents -- laws on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982. They contain the targets for a rise in the country's economy and a strenuous program of action and creative collective labor.

The final stage of the current year was marked by an event of great international importance -- the visit of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to West Germany. At the current stage, which is a strained and extremely important one in international relations, when those relations may sharply worsen or take a turn for the better, that visit by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev takes on special importance both for bilateral Soviet-West German ties, for the entire range of relations between East and West and for the general direction to be taken in world politics. Soviet citizens feel a sense of profound satisfaction with the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's trip to West Germany because those results were concrete and of great importance for international stability and the consolidation of peace.

These December days for the workers of Soviet Latvia were marked by yet another exciting event. A congratulatory letter from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was published on the occasion of the successful fulfillment by the workers of our republic of socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other products of vegetable husbandry. The warm, moving words in that letter inspire the republic's production collectives to perform even more intensive and effective work.

It is precisely with these emotions that the deputies chosen by the people arrived at the 4th Session of the Supreme Soviet of Latvian SSR, 10th Convocation. The session opened on 3 December in the House of Political Enlightenment of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party.

Eleven o'clock in the morning. The following comrades take their places: A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap, Ya.Ya. Vagris, R.O. Verro, V.I. Dmitriyev, A.E. Ikauniyek, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm, E.M. Ozols, and B.K. Pugo.

The session is opened by Chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy V.S. Klibik.

The agenda for the session of the republic's Supreme Soviet, which had been considered and approved at a session of the Council of the Elders, is unanimously accepted:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1981-1985.

2. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Latvian SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Latvian SSR in 1981.

3. The Latvian SSR State Budget for 1982 and execution of the LaSSR State Budget in 1980.

4. Draft versions of the Latvian SSR law on air protection and the Latvian SSR law on protection and use of fauna.

5. Confirmation of the ukaz of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The procedure for the conduct of the session was also approved, after which the deputies began to consider the questions on the agenda.

A report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Latvian SSR in 1981-1985, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Latvian SSR in 1982, and fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Latvian SSR in 1981 was given by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan Deputy M.L. Raman.

A report on the LaSSR State Budget for 1982 and execution of the Latvian SSR State Budget in 1980 was given by Latvian SSR Minister of Finance Deputy Ya. O. Blekte.

Then the deputies listened to a joint report of the Budgetary-Planning and other permanent commissions of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet concerning the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Latvian SSR in 1981-1985, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Latvian SSR in 1982 and the Latvian SSR State Budget for 1982, and execution of the Latvian SSR State Budget in 1980, which was given by Chairman of the Budgetary-Planning Commission Deputy V.N. Chevachin.

Taking part in discussion of the reports were deputies M.Ya. Dubra (Rizhskiy Electoral Okrug No 78), P.A. Kruminsh (Mazsalatskiy Electoral Okrug No 319), R.F. Shchupanovskiy (Rizhskiy Electoral Okrug No 17) and L.A. Mashena (Vetsumniyekskiy Electoral Okrug No 167).

The first day of the work of the session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet then ended. On 4 December the session will continue its work.

Concluding Actions

WA081015 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] On 4 December the 4th Session of the Supreme Soviet of Latvian SSR, 10th Convocation, continued its work.

Ten o'clock in the morning. The following comrades occupy their places: A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap, Ya.Ya. Vagris, R.O. Verro, V.I. Dmitriyev, A.E. Ikauniyek, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm, E.M. Ozols, and B.K. Pugo.

The following participated in the discussion of the reports by Deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan, and Latvian SSR Minister of Finance Ya.O. Blekte: Deputies M.M. Lisment (Royskiy Electoral Okrug No 299), A.R. Veys (Rizhskiy Electoral Okrug No 8), S.Ya. Klyader (Kalupskiy Electoral Okrug No 178), V.V. Melderis (Smardskiy Electoral Okrug No 307), L.D. Lubotskiy (Rizhskiy Electoral Okrug No 75), E.E. Slede (Yaungulbenskiy Electoral Okrug No 193) and L.Ya. Berzin (Lubanskiy Electoral Okrug No 246). Then the discussion concluded.

The concluding word was delivered by Deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan, and Latvian SSR Minister of Finance Ya.O. Blekte.

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1981-1985, the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1982, the decree dealing with fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1981, the law on the Latvian SSR State Budget for 1982 and the decree confirming the report on execution of the Latvian SSR State Budget in 1980.

The deputies began to consider the next question on the agenda, the draft versions of the Latvian SSR law on air protection and the Latvian SSR law on the protection and use of fauna. A report was given by Deputy Zh. V. Kholsheteyn, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for the Protection of Nature.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were Deputies L.P. Vitol (Vaynedskiy Electoral Okrug No 228) and M.N. Berdnik (Ventspilsskiy Electoral Okrug No 144).

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Latvian SSR law on air protection, the Latvian SSR law on the protection and use of fauna and the decree dealing with the procedure for putting those laws into effect.

A report on the confirmation of ukaz of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet was given by Secretary of the Presidium Deputy K.E. Zorin.

The deputies unanimously approved the ukaz of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet that were adopted between sessions.

The 4th Session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, then completed its work.

ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIET CONSIDERS PLANS

Opening Session

WA181400 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The working people of our republic, like all Soviet people, have extensively developed socialist competition for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A new surge of creative energy has been elicited by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, the speech at the plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Sixth Session, which adopted the plans for the USSR's economic and social development in the 5-year plan and in 1982. Everywhere there is a unanimous endeavor to work more efficiently and on a higher performance level for the good of the motherland.

The 10th Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, Fourth Session, opened in this atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm yesterday, 1 December, at Toompea in Tallinn.

10:00 a.m. Comrades K. Vayno, V. Klauson, K. Lebedev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, A. Ryuytel, A.B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, A. Pork, I. Toome and L. Shishov; A. Taal, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Kh. Veldi, B. Saul, A. Tregubov and G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and members of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took their seats in the boxes.

The session was opened by Deputy Yu. Suurkhans, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

In accordance with the report of Deputy A. Meri, chairman of the Credentials Commission, the session confirmed the authority of Deputy V. Lind, minister of agriculture of the Estonian SSR, who had been elected to the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet in place of the departed deputy for Taevaskoyaskiy Electoral Okrug No 209.

Deputy R.R. Merisalu, chief of the Department of Trade and Consumer Services of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, was elected member of the Commission for Trade and Consumer Services of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet in place of the member who left this position.

The following agenda was confirmed:

1. The Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985.

2. The Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and fulfillment of the 1981 plan.

3. The Estonian SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Estonian SSR budget in 1980.

4. The Estonian SSR bill on Estonian SSR shipbuilding.

5. The Estonian SSR bill on elections of Estonian SSR rayon (city) people's courts.

6. The Estonian SSR bill on the procedure for the convening of people's judges and people's assessors of Estonian SSR rayon (city) people's courts.

7. Ratification of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukazes.

A report on the first two items on the agenda was delivered by Deputy G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan.

A report on the third item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy E. Myandmaa, minister of finance of the Estonian SSR.

A supporting report on the plans for the Estonian SSR's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and in 1982 and the Estonian SSR budget for 1982 was delivered by Deputy A. Keerna, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Budget and Planning Commission.

The following spoke in the debate: Deputies N. Ganyushov (Tallinskiy-Kopliskiy Electoral Okrug No 22), T. Pikhlakas (Sommerlingskiy Electoral Okrug No 166), V. Udam (Vyandraskiy Electoral Okrug No 220), V. Konstantinov (Tallinskiy-Khaberstiskiy Electoral Okrug No 40), N. Zhukov (Kokhtla-Yarveskiy-Stroitelnyy Electoral Okrug No 98), A. Aynumyae (Amblaskiy Electoral Okrug No 207), N. Preyman (Tartuskiy-Raadiskiy Electoral Okrug No 145), L. Fedorova (Narvskiy-Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug No 115), M. Leosk (Ryapinaskiy Electoral Okrug No 212), M. Laaring (Pyarnuskiy-Pribrezhnyy Electoral Okrug No 127), T. Tullus (Yuuruskiy Electoral Okrug No 240), G. Kruger (Tartuskiy-Aardlaskiy Electoral Okrug No 140), L. Kalma (Vyruskiy-Kreytsvaldovskiy Electoral Okrug No 278) and M. Pikla (Likhulaskiy Electoral Okrug No 156).

The Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet session will continue on 2 December.

Concluding Session

WA181410 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, Fourth Session, continued on 2 December. Debate continued on the first three items on the agenda -- the Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985, the Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and fulfillment of the 1981 Plan, the Estonian SSR budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Estonian SSR budget in 1980.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: O. Merimaa (Paydeskiy-Kingiseppskiy Electoral Okrug No 204), E. Riys (Vilyandiskiy-Yakobsonovskiy Electoral Okrug No 267), P. Palu (Tallinskiy-Laulikuskiy Electoral Okrug No 20), S. Gladyshev (Tapaskiy Northern Electoral Okrug No 228), Yu. Soo (Yygevaskiy Rural Electoral Okrug No 180), A. Likht (Kadrinaskiy Electoral Okrug No 227), L. Rannik (Sangasteskiy Electoral Okrug No 258), Kh. Parik (Lemmatsiskiy Electoral Okrug No 250), K. Tamm (Tallinskiy-Kuramaaskiy Electoral Okrug No 55), Ya. Tooming (Avinurmeskiy Electoral Okrug No 195) and L. Kyaeramees (Kyaynaskiy Electoral Okrug No 178).

The closing remarks were addressed by Deputy G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and Estonian SSR Gosplan chairman, and Deputy E. Myandmaa, minister of finance of the Estonian SSR.

The session unanimously adopted the Estonian SSR laws "Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985," "Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982" and "Estonian SSR Budget for 1982" and adopted the decrees "Fullfillment of the Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981" and "Confirmation of the Report on Fulfillment of the Estonian SSR Budget in 1980."

The session then turned to an examination of the fourth, fifth and sixth items on the agenda -- Estonian SSR bills on Estonian SSR shipbuilding, elections of Estonian SSR rayon (city) people's courts and procedure for the convening of people's judges and people's assessors of the Estonian SSR rayon (city) people's courts.

A report was delivered by E. Silvet, minister of justice of the Estonian SSR.

Deputies E. Ekhasalu (Tallinskiy-Khiyuskiy Electoral Okrug No 16) and R. Simson (Kekhraskiy Electoral Okrug No 163) spoke in the debate.

The Estonian SSR laws "Estonian SSR Shipbuilding," "Elections of Estonian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" and "Procedure for the Recall of People's Judges and People's Assessors of the Estonian SSR Rayon (City) People's Courts" were adopted unanimously.

A report was delivered on the final point on the agenda -- ratification of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukazes -- by Deputy V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This concluded the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, Fourth Session.

Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, K. Lebedev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, A. Ryuytel, A.B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, A. Pork, I. Toome and L. Shishov, A. Taal, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Kh. Veldi, B. Saul and A. Tregubov, deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, participated in the session.

RSFSR SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR 1982 ADOPTED

PM151601 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 February publishes on its front page a 2,400-word unattributed report under the heading "From the Sources of Initiative; RSFSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan."

The pledges include an undertaking "to fulfill ahead of schedule, by 25 December 1985, the 5-year plan targets and to increase the volume of industrial production by 25 percent. To produce above-plan consumer goods worth R1 billion."

Having mentioned mechanization and automation in the 5-year plan, the pledges then continue: "Over 90 percent of the increase in industrial output and construction and installation work will be obtained by raising labor productivity. The technical standard and organization of production will be improved and the number of workers employed in manual operations will be reduced by 15 percent over the 5-year period. The utilization of fixed production capital will be improved. The material intensiveness of output will be reduced and raw and semifinished materials and fuel worth R8 billion will be saved in industry.

"By consistently implementing the party's agrarian policy an increase of 13 percent will be ensured in the average annual volume of gross agricultural output, production of grain will be increased to 134.8 million tons, sugar beets to 33 million tons, potatoes to 45 million tons, vegetables to over 12 million tons, livestock and poultry to 8.4 million tons, milk to 50.5 million tons and eggs to 42.5 billion."

Having discussed targets in various types of construction work and industrial production, the pledges outline commitments for the year 1982: "Some 25,000 tons of steel pipes, 3,000 trucks and passenger vehicles, 500 grain harvesting combines, 37,000 tons of sulfuric acid, 90,000 tons of mineral fertilizers, 350,000 square meters of plate glass and 300,000 tons of mixed feed will be produced over and above the plan and over 4 million tons of peat will be a obtained for agriculture.

"The production of consumer goods will be increased and their range will be expanded and above-plan consumer goods worth at least R200 million will produced."

The 1982 pledges also note: "Over 1.4 million tons of rolled ferrous metal, 17.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and 35 million gigacalories of thermal energy, 12.3 million tons of ideal fuel, over 1 million tons of gasoline, 630,000 tons of diesel fuel, 1.2 million tons of cement and over 8 million cubic meters of timber materials will be saved in the RSFSR national economy."

"The republic's food complex will be developed on the basis of the intensification of agricultural production," the pledges note. "The state will be sold at least 50.5 million tons of grain crops, 29 million tons of sugar beets, 2.7 million tons of sunflowers, 200,000 tons of flax fiber, 11 million tons of potatoes, 8 millions tons of vegetables, 8.7 million tons of livestock and poultry, 32.4 million tons of milk and 27 billion eggs."

The pledges further state: "Some 310,000 hectares of irrigated land and 360,000 hectares of drained land will be commissioned. At least 42 million tons of hay and 154 million tons of silage will be procured and their quality will be improved."

The final sections of the pledges discuss construction, transport, trade and consumer services and science in 1982.

MOSKOVSKAYA OBLAST SOCIALIST PLEDGES REPORTED

PM111641 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 January in the Morning Edition publishes on its front page the 900-word socialist pledges of the Moskovskaya Oblast working people for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan under the heading "As a Result of Increased Labor Productivity."

The pledges include the following: "Consistently implementing the party's agrarian policy, we will ensure a 13.6-percent increase in the average annual volume of gross agricultural output in the 11th 5-year plan. We will increase volumes of milk purchased by 17 percent, livestock and poultry by 22 percent, eggs 27 percent, potatoes 30 percent and vegetables 13 percent. We will procure no less than 22 quintals of coarse and succulent fodder units per standard head of cattle.

"In 1982 we will obtain on average per hectare 30 quintals of grain, 165 quintals of potatoes and 400 quintals of vegetables. We will sell to the state 225,000 tons of grain, 730,000 tons of potatoes, 750,000 tons of vegetables, 1,505,000 tons of milk, 271,000 tons of livestock and poultry and more than 3 billion eggs.

"In 1982 construction workers pledge to ensure commissioning ahead of schedule of production capacities at the Voskresensk Minudobreniya production association, the Khrapunomskiy tool plant, the Serpukhov Proletariy fine cloth factory and the Petrovskaya poultry farm. They will construct livestock raising premises for 33,400 animals anud commission apartment blocks with an area of 2.4 million square meters, 48 preschool establishments and 21 schools."

BRIEFS

NEW EXTRACTION REGION -- In Tomskaya Oblast a third oil-and gas-extraction region (?is being opened up). It is situated in the southeastern part of the oblast and includes (?16) oil and gas deposits. Through one of them, Lushnetskoye, an oil pipeline and a power line are now being built with difficulty through marshy, forest terrain. The project has been declared a shock project. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 19 Feb 82 LD]

GAS PIPELINE -- The main Nizhnevartovsk-Parabel-Kuzbass gas pipeline has been brought up to design capacity. The gas pipeline's capacity has increased by 4 million cubic meters of gas per day. Now the Tomsktransgaz association is able to supply the necessary amount of cheap fuel to the industrial centers of the Kuzbass, Novosibirsk, Tomsk and other towns in western Siberia. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 82 LD]

GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION -- In south Karakalpak construction work has ended on the Turtkul-(Eroni)-(Elikala) gas pipeline. This 150 km-long gas pipeline which starts in the Karakum gas fields has now crossed the Angren. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 13 Feb 82 LD]

UKRAINIAN AES -- The Construction of the south Ukrainian AES in Nikolayevskaya Oblast is nearing completion. This is one of the seven nuclear power enterprises which are now under construction in the Ukraine: two is Chernobyl, Kiyevskaya Oblast, and one in Rovno are already generating electricity. All the atomic power stations in our republic are equipped with the most up-to-date installations, which safeguard complete safety in the ecological sense. In the current 5-year period and in the future this trend will be dominating in the overall development of Ukrainian power engineering. [Text] [Kiev in English to Europe 0030 GMT 14 Feb 82 LD]

NAVIGATION, SHIPPING EXPERIMENT -- The MV Volgobalt-122 has arrived back in Petrokrepost, after setting out 10 days before to the northern coast of Lake Ladoga accompanied by an ice-breaker on an experimental voyage to study the possibility of year-round navigation on the lake. This would allow continuous shipment of building materials from Priozersk quarries to Leningrad. Specialists consider continuous navigation on Lake Ladoga possible. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 13 Feb 82 LD]

ASHTARAK LAND RECLAMATION -- Land reclamation work continues in Ashtarak, Armenian SSR. New vineyards covering an area of 400 hectares will be established and 2,000 hectares of land will be reclaimed during the next 4 years. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 14 Feb 82 GF]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16-18 FEB REPORTED

LD190322 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16-18 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

16 February

Agricultural aviation pilots have started topdressing winter crops and sown areas from the air in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. Before the beginning of the spring, the pilots will cover more than 300,000 hectares of winter wheat. (0230 GMT)

18 February

Over 26,000 tractors will take part in spring sowing in Omskaya Oblast. Some 24,000 have already been made ready. (0100 GMT)

An all-union seminar on the question of increasing production of pulse crops opened today at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements, Moscow. Production of pulse crops is due to be increased by 12-13 million tons annually in the present 5-year plan, which is about 70-80 percent more than produced at the moment. Work is being done on developing new high-yield and resistant strains, solving the problem of industrial seedbreeding for these crops and developing cultivation. (1900 GMT)

HAGFORS REPORTS FIRST 1982 USSR NUCLEAR TEST

NC191104 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Hagfors, Sweden, 19 Feb (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today carried out its first underground nuclear test of the year, at its Semipalatinsk range in north-east Kazakhstan, according to the Hagfors Swedish military observatory.

The explosion registered 5.4 degrees on the richter scale, and took place at 0356 GMT, the observatory said.

Hagfors has already recorded three United States underground tests this year, at the Nevada firing range.

ACADEMICIAN SEES CHEMICAL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

PM151515 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 7 February carries on page 2 a 2,400-word article by Academician Ya. Kolotyrkin entitled "Nuclear Energy for the Chemical Industry." The article says that by the end of the present 5-year period "98 percent of products of organic synthesis" will be produced on the basis of oil and gas energy, while the chemical industry's raw material problem is growing in view of dwindling stocks of these resources. The academician says that the solution is to use nuclear reactors as the "'energy heart' of the chemical enterprise." Not only will this help the raw material situation, the academician says, it will also mean that electricity losses while traveling to the chemical combine in power lines will not occur. The article goes on to state that radiation, instead of being a necessary evil, will be used in this as energy, and "from the chemical industry's viewpoint a most 'concentrated' form of energy" capable of "breaking the strongest links in matter." The article concedes that the practical utilization of radiation is a pretty complicated matter, but that nevertheless "a whole series of effective radiation-chemical processes has been created."

The academician says that it has now been demonstrated that it is economically expedient as well as technically feasible to set up radiation-chemical production units on the basis of nuclear power station reactors, and in the concluding part of the article describes articles that can be produced using nuclear energy sources and stresses certain advantages from the ecological viewpoint.

COSMOS-1340 LAUNCHED, 'FUNCTIONING NORMALLY'

LD191104 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Feb, TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1340, was launched in the Soviet Union today to carry on space research.

The satellite's initial orbital period is 97.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 679 km, the minimum distance 636 km, and orbital inclination is 81.2 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

SPACE STATIONS PROCEEDING ACCORDING TO PLAN

LD142338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Summary] Two Soviet interplanetary stations, Venera-13 and Venera-14, are now 2 weeks from Venus, and the 3 and 1/2 months' long voyage is proceeding exactly to plan. During the flight, 20 solar flares and the corresponding changes in the magnetic field have been noted. Both stations will continue their research, which is being carried out by 12 Soviet instruments directed towards Venus.

SUCCESS OF LASER PROJECTION MICROSCOPE NOTED

LD121202 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS -- The first laser projection microscope has been created in the Soviet Union. Soviet specialists managed to watch processes taking place in a living cell with the help of this microscope. A fast-operating photo device can locate an object under analysis at any stage of its development.

A TASS correspondent was told at the Physics Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, where this microscope was created and was first used for watching biological objects, that the utilisation of lasers had made it possible to increase sharply the brightness of the image. As a result, a possibility appeared to watch the content of the cell without killing it. The image can be projected on a large screen.

Electronic microscopes now in the possession of specialists do not provide such opportunities.

Using the (?laser projection) microscope, specialists watched infusoria, one-cell protozoa. They also studied nerve cells. Scientists believe that these observations are very important for elucidating the mechanism of the appearance of nerve impulses.

In the opinion of Valeriy Savranskiy, a scientific worker at the institute, who was the first to watch transformations in a living cell with the help of the new device, it can be used not only for biological purposes but also for studying various materials which are of interest for the national economy.

BRIEFS

YEREVAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE -- Scientists of the Yerevan Medical Institute are studying the effects of poisonous industrial gases on human beings in order to establish new methods of treatment. Scientists of this institute have recently discovered the method of eliminating harmful chemical substances from quarried stone. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 15 Feb 82 GF]

USTINOV SPEECH AT MILITARY AWARDS CEREMONY

LD182054 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Speech delivered by Marshal Ustinov at the presentation of awards to a group of Soviet military leaders]

[Text] The high awards of the motherland you have received on this important day are one more proof of the constant solicitude of the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee headed by the outstanding political figure and statesman of modern times, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for our glorious armed forces, and is a high evaluation of the military labor of Soviet servicemen. I convey to you, comrades, the greetings and congratulations which I received today and which I was instructed to convey to you, including best wishes concerning health and work and the achievement of high results, from our own Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Allow me, on your behalf and on behalf of the entire armed forces personnel, to express our profound and sincere gratitude to the party, the government, the Soviet people and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for this solicitude and attention. [applause]

On the eve of the national celebration -- the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy -- all Soviet servicemen express their loyalty to the ideals of communism and their complete readiness to do everything to ensure that no intrigues by the aggressive imperialist forces interfere with the victorious advance of our society on the path of communism. [applause]

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER AT KOMSOMOL MEETING

PM161145 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 February publishes on page 2 under the general heading "Komsomol Conferences" a 300-word undated report by "Lt Col B Petrov, commander in chief, Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister" and a 200-word undated report on a Leningrad Military District Komsomol conference attended by "Air Chief Marshal P Kutakhov, commander in chief, air force and USSR deputy defense minister."

THEFT, MISUSE OF AIRCRAFT SPIRIT PROTESTED

PM161153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 2

[Report "Following Up a Reader's Letter" by correspondent Col A Sorokin: "Who's Been at the Deicer?"

[Summary] "In our training regiment of the Chernigov senior military flying school we airplane engineers are being prevented from servicing deicing systems even though this contravenes the rules governing the operation of flying equipment," Tech Lt A Lakatosh wrote to IZVESTIYA after being punished for refusing to pass as flightworthy an airplane which had not been thus serviced. On-the-spot investigations confirmed Lakatosh's allegation and revealed that senior officers of the school have been conniving at the systematic misuse of deicer supplies: "Everyone uses whatever he gets as he likes. Non-drinkers use the spirit for technical, medical or other purposes. Lakatosh, for example, once traded spirit for radio parts (he is a radio ham), while Petukhov traded his for a Christmas tree. But there are those who cannot resist the stuff's potency and take it internally. As a result of the firewater being used in this way there has been an increase in the number of breaches of discipline in subunits."

The use of deicer for personal consumption and for barter is jeopardizing flight safety and damaging moral. It is time that decisive measures were taken to rectify the situation.